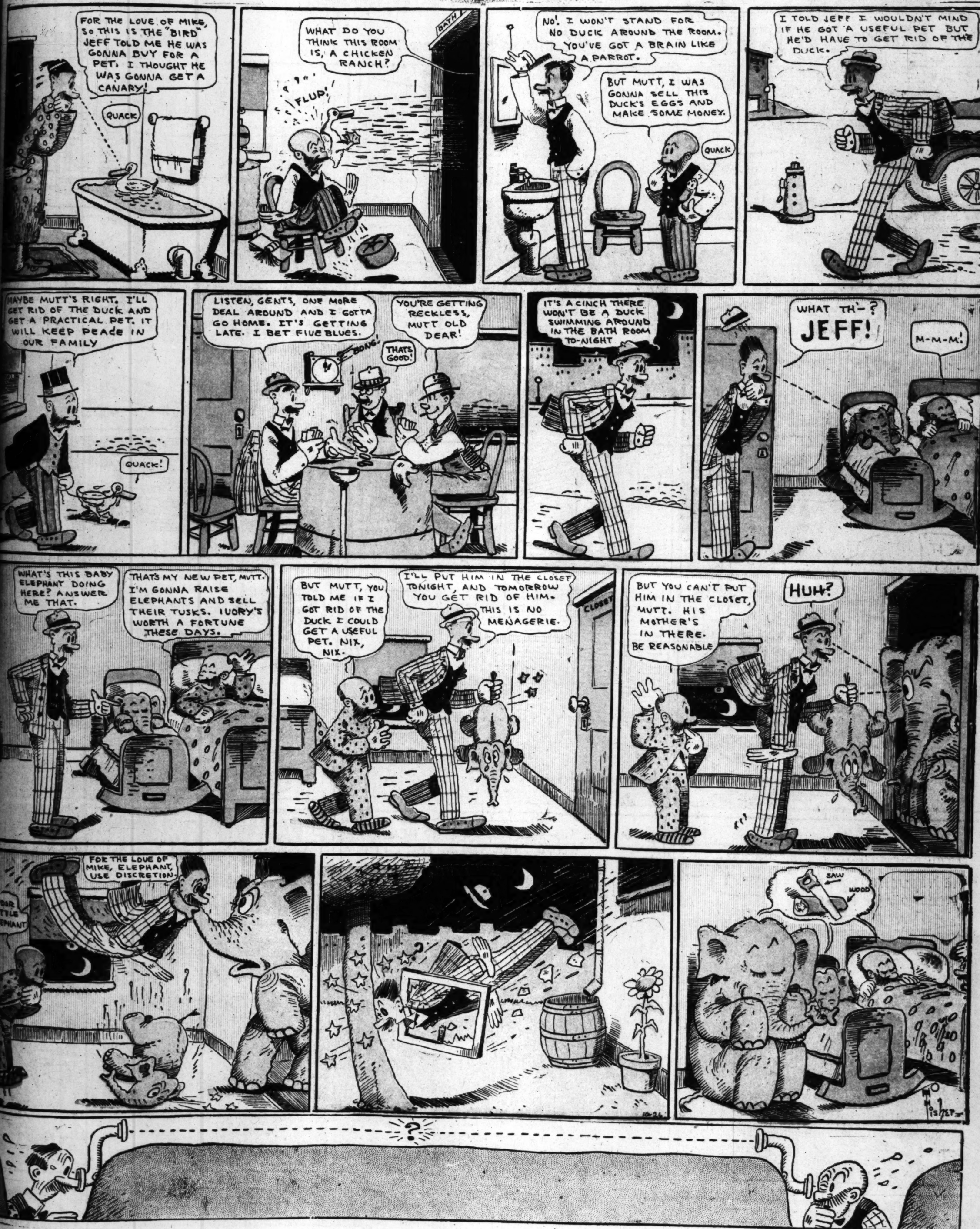


Sunday, October 26, 1919

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Gets Some Pets By BUD FISHER

(Copyright, 1919, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)



1st Edition

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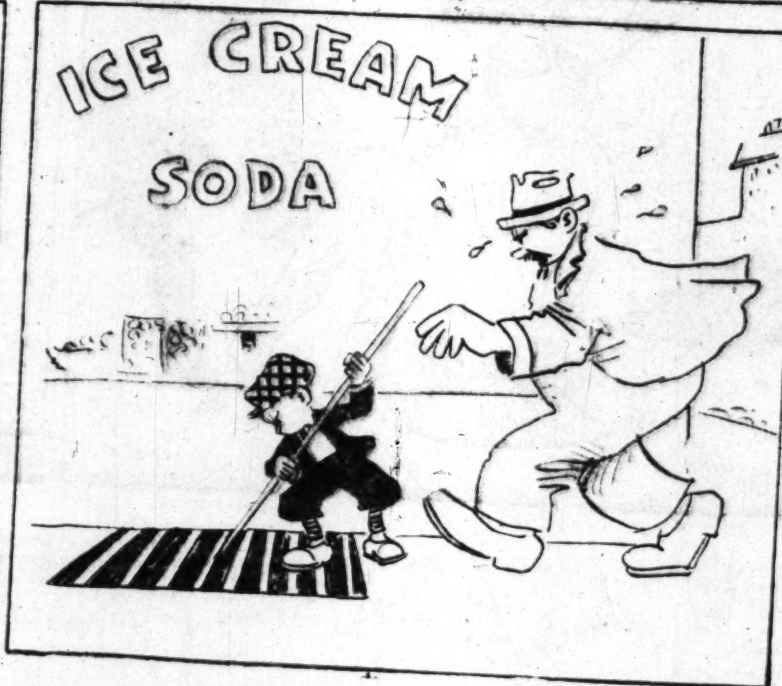
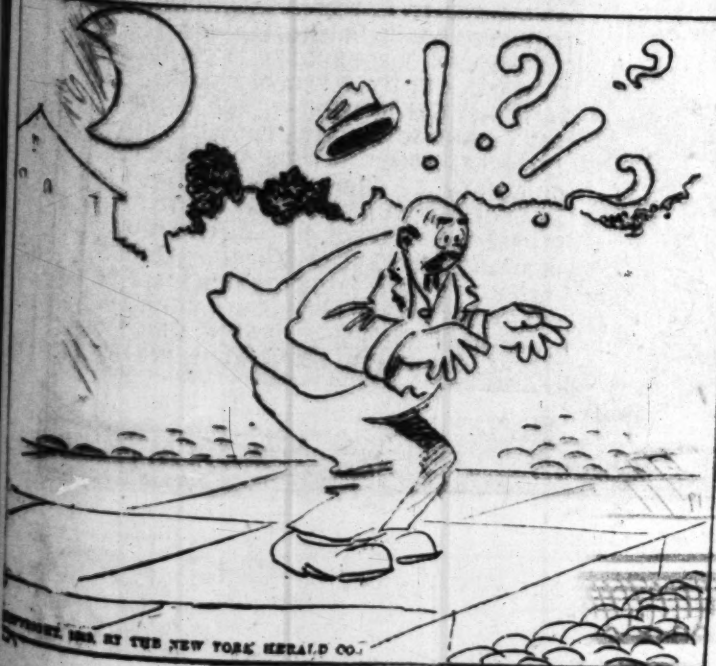
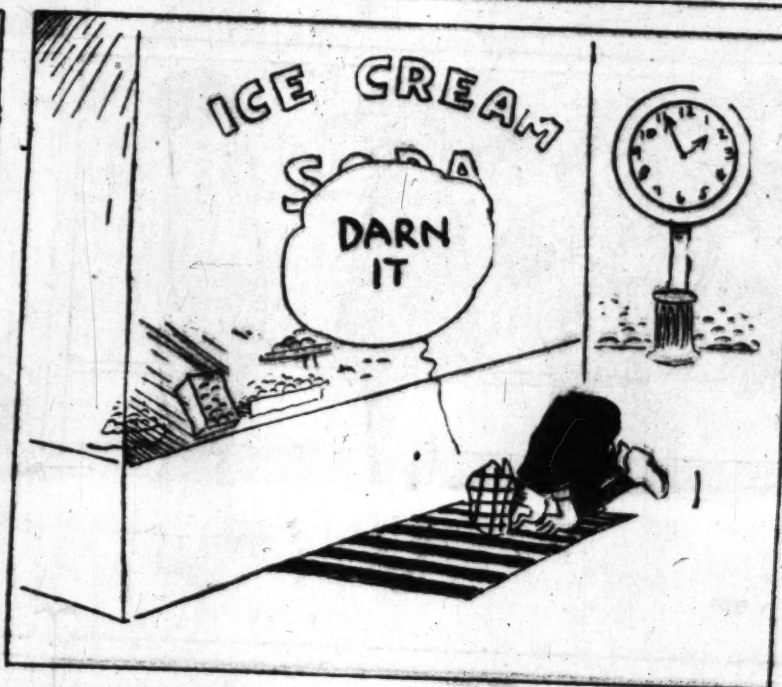
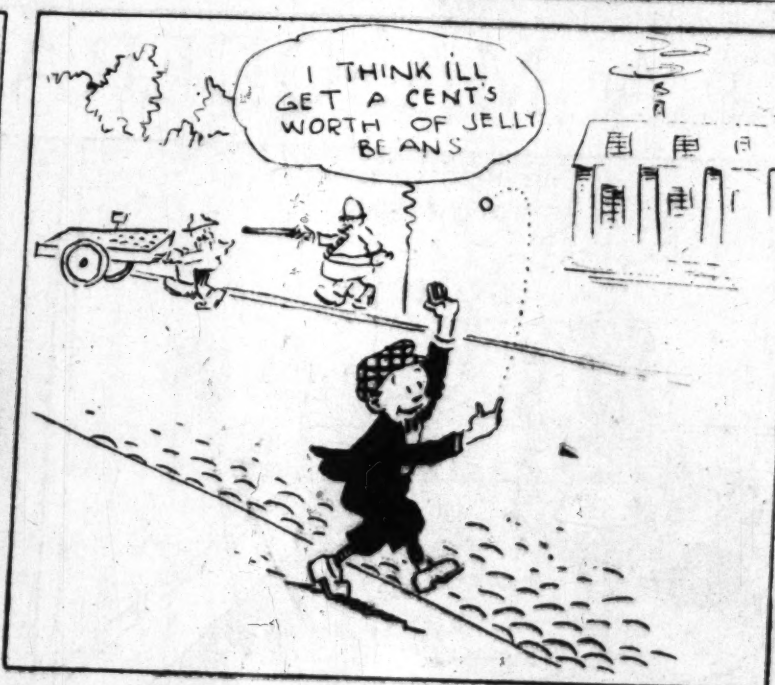
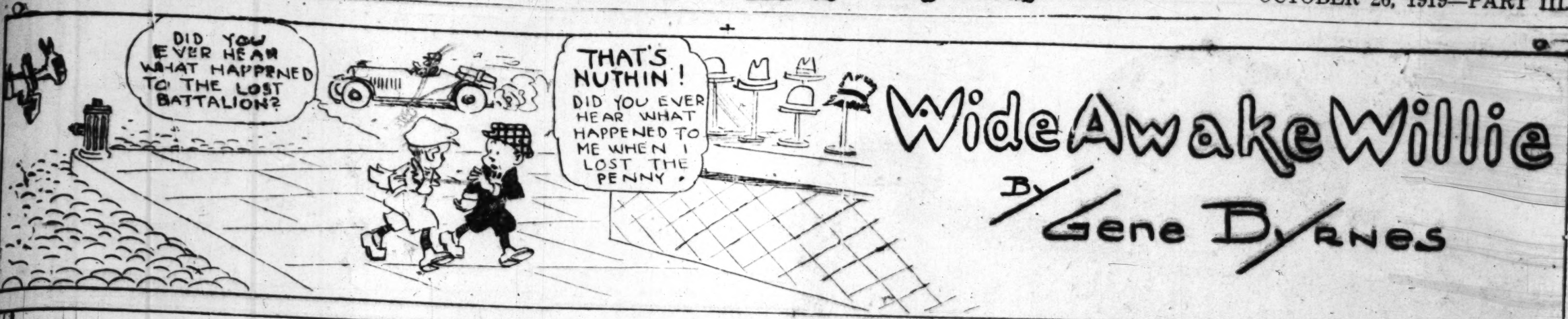
Timmie Picked the Wrong Time

By PERCY L. CROSBY

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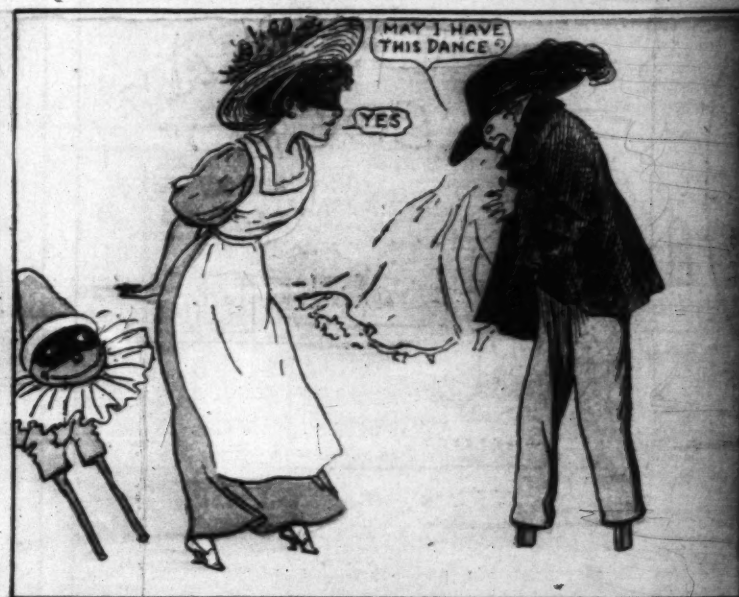
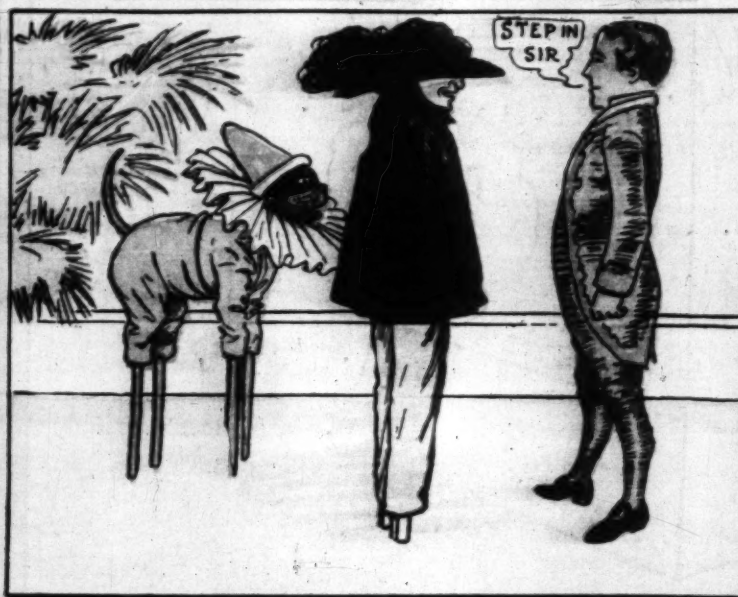


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Great Britain rights reserved

Dear Eddie

Smithys me says the world is full  
of shame and ghosts, she says why  
be afraid of ghosts?— They can't hurt  
you or do you any harm, for they are  
only your own imagination and we  
should learn to control that. But  
beware of shame for they can cheat  
and lie and steal and make up and  
of trouble. Down with shame and ghosts!  
Buster

## HE GOES TO A MASQUERADE BALL.



RESOLVED!  
THAT THE TROUBLE WITH A MASQUERADE  
BALL IS THE SAME AS ALL OTHER PARTIES. IT  
IS A TIME WASTER. PEOPLE WHO DANCE AND  
TALK AND EAT AND DRINK ALL NIGHT, ADVANCE  
GO HOME WITH THROBBING PULSES & NERVES  
THEN THEY GET DYSPEPSIA AND BAD TEMPER  
THEN THEY GO FOR MEDICINE AND ANOTHER  
PARTY, AND SO ON, UNTIL FINALLY KIND  
SICKNESS COMES TO MAKE THEM STOP &  
GIVE NATURE A CHANCE TO CURE THEM.  
SLEEP & REPOSE ARE NECESSARY TO ALL  
PEOPLE WHO EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH  
HEALTH, HAPPINESS OR SUCCESS. LIVES  
OF EXCITEMENT DISSIPATE OUR FORCE &  
LEAVE US UNABLE TO THINK STRAIGHT, OR  
ROB US OF OUR PEACE OF MIND WHICH IS  
THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN WITHIN US.

R. T. Outcault

Little Creek Crossing, below Laguna  
new State Coast Highway  
to San Juan Capistrano.





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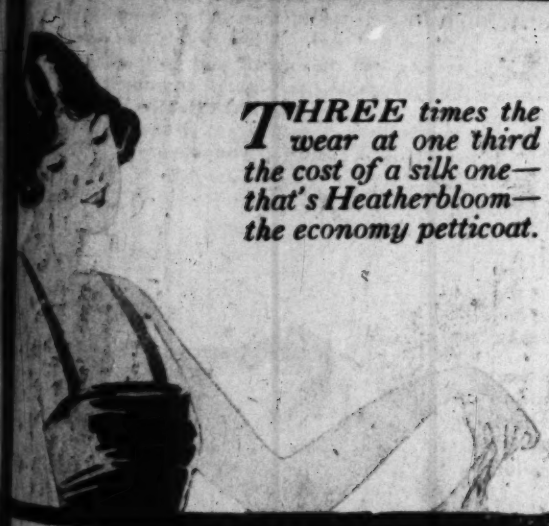
R. T. Gutzwiller

Quick Crossing, below Laguna Beach, on the route of  
State Coast Highway to be built from Oxnard  
to San Juan Capistrano.



J.C. RIBBONS

Victor  
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J. C. RIBBONS & COMPANY



HEATHERBLOOM  
TRADE MARK



THREE times the  
wear at one third  
the cost of a silk one—  
that's Heatherbloom—  
the economy petticoat.

THE WATERS-WEISMANN CO., Inc.  
Owners and Distributors of Heatherbloom  
Head Office and Mills at Binghamton, N. Y.

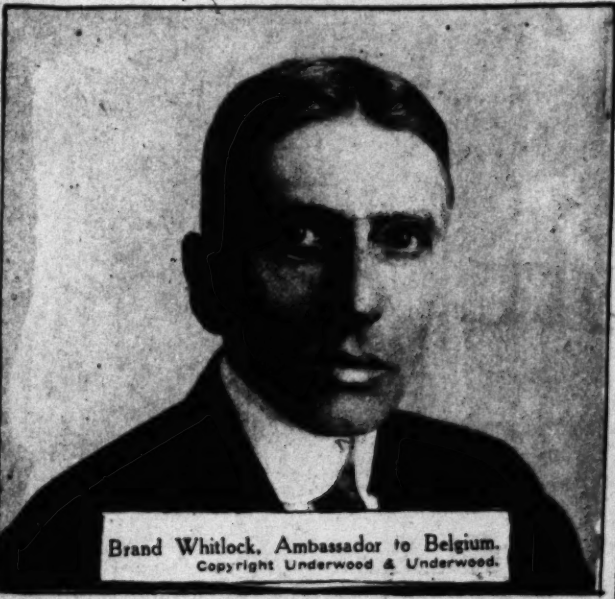
Be sure to look for the full  
Heatherbloom label on the  
waistband—it identifies a  
genuine Heatherbloom Pet-  
ticoat.

HEATHERBLOOM



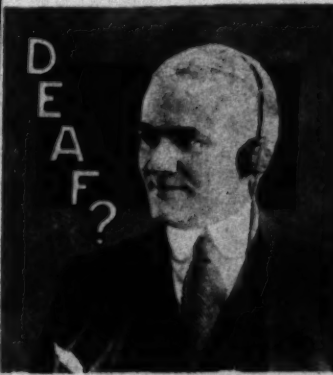
Beautiful Hair  
Discriminating women for over 20  
years have used  
Empress Instantaneous  
Hair Color Restorer  
One application restores hair immedi-  
ately to any natural shade, leaving it soft and  
shiny. Easily applied. No after washing.  
Dyes delicate. Dealers or direct—\$1.25.  
Sample sufficient for one application—25c.  
EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO.  
30 West 20th St., New York City  
Established 1879

Went 228  
TABBERT DYE WORKS  
1223-27 W. Washington St.  
Now is the time to have your fall clothes  
cleaned or dyed. We make a specialty of  
dyeing trousers. Why not bring in and  
call for your garments and take advantage  
of the reduction in prices?  
Parcels Post orders given prompt at-  
tention.



Brand Whitlock, Ambassador to Belgium.  
Copyright Underwood & Underwood.

RADIO-ACTIVE FACE PAD  
For Wrinkles, Double Chin, Headache, Throat Troubles and Gout  
This Pad has been tried and proven by leading physicians of Europe  
and America. Many in California testify to its merits. Price moderate.  
See Magazine Section. Times for other Radio-healing appliances sold by  
Radium Appliance Sales Company.  
527 Broadway Bldg., 3rd & Broadway. Phone 64645.



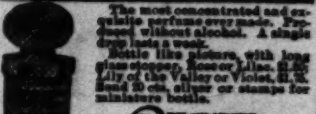
DEAF?  
This Smile Says  
"I Hear Clearly"  
If you are hard of hearing you  
have embarrassing moments—so  
do your friends. Is it not worth  
while to see if all this embarrass-  
ment can be avoided? 250,000  
persons are now hearing clearly  
by aid of the Acousticon. A New  
York Physician says: "It is of  
great value to me. I should have  
been obliged to give up my prac-  
tice of medicine long ago if I had  
not obtained this best of all de-  
vices for the aid of hearing." We  
offer you the  
Famous Acousticon  
For 10 days' Free Trial  
NO DEPOSIT—NO EXPENSE  
Just write, saying, "I am hard  
of hearing and will try the Acous-  
ticon," and give it a fair trial  
under familiar surroundings—then  
you can best tell what it will do  
for you. Remember, however,  
that the Acousticon has patented  
features which cannot be dupli-  
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past experiences have been, send  
for your free trial to-day.  
Hearst Press, Inc., Acousticon Co.,  
625 Broadway Bldg., New York.

FOR SAGGING  
FLABBY CHINS



Alice Munder  
FIRMOLA  
FIRMOLA stimulates and revitalizes  
the relaxed tissues of the THROAT,  
NECK and BUST. It rejuvenates the  
skin of the neck, which usually be-  
comes wrinkled, brown and leathery-  
looking early in life.  
As soon as FIRMOLA is applied it  
begins to act. It revitalizes and builds  
up the atrophied muscles and tissues,  
thus restoring the youthful contour.  
The wrinkles vanish under and back  
of the ears, while the skin becomes  
soft, white and velvety.  
NO MASSAGE.  
FIRMOLA works while you sleep.  
Price \$1.50 per jar.  
Send to ALICE MUNDER, Room 601  
Pantages Theater Bldg., Los Angeles,  
228 South Broadway.

A SINGLE DROP  
LASTS A WEEK



Riegers'  
Flower Drops  
The above comes in line con-  
centrated and contains no harmful  
chemicals. It is a simple drop  
into the water.  
Riegers' Flower Drops, with long  
standing reputation, have been  
used by millions of people all over  
the world. It is a simple drop  
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Riegers' Flower Drops, with long  
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used by millions of people all over  
the world. It is a simple drop  
into the water, and it is a simple  
drop into the water.  
Send for Miniature  
BOTTLE 20

# Djer-Kiss

## ROUGE AND FACE POWDER

### Special \$1.00 Combination Offer

#### The Last Week

For the second and last week we are  
making this very special offer:

1 box of Djer-Kiss Face Powder  
1 box of new wonderful Djer-Kiss  
Rouge.

for the attractive price of \$1.00. The  
usual cost of these two Djer-Kiss  
Specialités is \$1.15.

It Madame did not last week take  
advantage of this unusual opportu-  
nity, she will no doubt wish to do so  
at once.

Natural colorful Djer-Kiss-Rouge  
comes in shades of Duchesse Marie  
(natural), Charlotte Corday (medium)  
and Princesse Jacqueline (dark). Pure  
adherent Djer-Kiss Face Powder

comes in the adorable tints you  
know so well.

It is to herald the advent of new  
Djer-Kiss Rouge that we are making  
this special combination offer.

Go today to your favorite shop.  
Select the shade of Djer-Kiss Rouge  
and the tint of Djer-Kiss Face Pow-  
der which will best blend to suit  
the dainty complexion.

Remember: This is the last week  
that you may obtain the charm of  
both these Specialités for the unusual  
price of \$1.00.

Truly, when you use them,  
Madame, you will be more than  
content.

ALFRED H. SMITH COMPANY NEW YORK

Djer-Kiss Face Powder made and packed in Paris as it has always been. Djer-  
Kiss Rouge temporarily made in America with Djer-Kiss essence from France.



SAMPLE OFFER—

Rouge and Face Powder Trial Dices  
In return for one of the Alfred H. Smith Co., of 20 West  
34th Street, New York, will be happy to send you their  
unique sample—7 trial "dices," 3 treated with new fashion-  
able Djer-Kiss Rouge and 4 with Djer-Kiss Face Powder.  
They also include a dainty French booklet giving in-  
structions for application of above.

THE new styles  
with their fas-  
cinating color  
combinations and  
clever flounce de-  
signs are now being  
shown at all good  
stores.

THE WATERS-WEISMANN CO., Inc.  
Owners and Distributors of Heatherbloom  
Head Office and Mills at Binghamton, N. Y.

Be sure to look for the full  
Heatherbloom label on the  
waistband—it identifies a  
genuine Heatherbloom Pet-  
ticoat.

HEATHERBLOOM



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# A skin soft, clear, delicate in coloring

*No other beauty  
speaks so instantly*



A LITTLE flash of envy, yes—but just as surely, just as instantly, every one of us has felt the attraction that a lovely complexion always exerts.

And, if your complexion is dull and lifeless—without charm—how little all other attractions count! If you are bothered with blackheads, if your skin is marred by little blemishes, if even the pores have become enlarged, how completely your appearance is spoiled.

When other girls have lovely skins, how hard it seems for you not to have this greatest of all charms—a skin that is clear and dazzling.

Do you know that there is nothing that so responds to the proper treatment as your skin? That if you commence this very day to give your skin the right treatment for its needs, you will begin in a few days to notice its improvement?

Your skin is the most changeable feature you have. No matter how much you may neglect it, every day it is being made over, even without your help. New skin is continually forming as old skin dies. It is this new skin that responds so quickly to the proper treatment. You can keep it free of the blemishes that marred the old skin. Its freshness need never again be spoiled by neglect.

Blackheads can be corrected. Conspicuous nose pores can be reduced. Pale, sallow skins can be stimulated to have lovely color.

For every kind of complexion trouble you can find out first the cause of the condition, then the remedy, based on the fundamental rules of skin hygiene.

## The cause of oily skin and shiny nose

Take one of the most common of skin troubles—an oily skin and a nose that will get shiny. Do you know what causes this condition?

A certain amount of oil in your skin is necessary to keep it smooth and supple. This oil is constantly being produced by

the glands of the skin. When it is too abundant the result is an oily skin and a shiny nose. You can relieve this embarrassing condition by using the following treatment for it as frequently as is necessary:—

With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.

Use this treatment as often as your skin requires it, nightly if necessary. The first time you try it, it will make your skin firmer and drier. Before long, you will notice a marked improvement.

## Why blackheads form

Think how constantly your face is exposed to dust and dirt. Unless the skin is thoroughly cleansed, tiny particles of foreign matter clog the pores and blackheads are the result.

Blackheads are a confession that you are using the wrong method of cleansing for your type of skin. By following the Woodbury treatment, you can keep your skin free from them.

Apply hot, wet cloths to the face until the skin is reddened. Then with a tough washcloth, work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with clear, hot water, then with cold. Dry the skin carefully.

Make this a daily habit and you will soon notice a marked improvement in the clearness of your skin.



To remove blackheads already formed substitute a flesh brush for the washcloth in the treatment above. Then protect the fingers with a handkerchief and press out the blackheads.

## The new steam treatment for pale, sallow skins

Then, a pale sallow skin. Do you despair of ever rousing yours? Try the new steam treatment. See how just one treatment brings the color to your cheeks.

Steam penetrates the skin in a way water alone cannot do. It enables you to cleanse thoroughly the pores that have become clogged, to stimulate inactive blood vessels and give the skin new color.

To make your skin soft and colorful, one night a week fill your bowl full of hot water—almost boiling hot. Bend over the top of the bowl and cover your head and the bowl with a heavy bath towel, so that no steam can escape. Steam your face for thirty seconds.

Now lather a hot cloth with Woodbury's Facial Soap. With this, wash your face thoroughly, rubbing the lather well into the skin in an upward and outward motion. Then rinse the skin well, first with warm water, then with cold, and finish by rubbing it for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.

The other nights of the week, cleanse your face thoroughly in the Woodbury way with Woodbury's Facial Soap and warm water, finishing with cold.

These are only three of the famous Woodbury treatments for the commoner skin troubles. Get the famous booklet of treatments and see for yourself how thoroughly the needs of the different types of skin have been studied. As you read the different treatments, you will feel that they must help your skin.

## The whole success depends on yourself

But the whole success of any Woodbury treatment depends on the regularity and persistence with which you keep it up. Remember that you cannot completely correct in a day or a week the results of years of neglect.

But you will notice in a few days the good a Woodbury treatment does your skin. The very first treatment will leave your skin with a slightly drawn, tight feeling.

This only means that your skin is responding to a more thorough and stimulating kind of cleansing than it has been accustomed to. After a few nights this drawn feeling will disappear, and your skin will emerge from its nightly treatment with such a soft, clean, healthful feeling that you will never again want to use any other method of cleansing your face.



You will find Woodbury's Facial Soap on sale at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States or Canada. The booklet containing the directions for the famous Woodbury treatments is wrapped around each cake. Get a cake today and begin using it tonight. A 25 cent cake lasts a month or six weeks.

## Would you like to have a trial size cake?

You may have it either with the booklet of treatments, or with samples of the other Woodbury Facial Preparations in addition to the booklet.

For 6 cents we will send you a trial size cake (enough for a week of any Woodbury facial treatment), together with the booklet of treatments. Or for 15 cents we will send you the treatment booklet and samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream. Address The Andrew Jergens Co., 9911 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 9911 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.

FARM AND TRACTOR SECTION

Los Angeles Sunday Times

[Sunday, October 20, 1919]

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

The Garden Beautiful in Southern California.

INFORMATION BOTH PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC. BY ERNEST BRAUNTON.

contact. They will never make vigorous plants, no matter how well they may grow for a time. If you will have plants that get those that have been field grown in plants in pots, cans or boxes, get the material. They will grow for you.

N EASILY ALI, PLANT diseases are low forms of vegetable life which are fragile, or fungus diseases, caused by low forms of vegetable life, which are parasitic upon the higher forms, and obtain nourishment by breaking down the cells of



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FARM AND TRACTOR SECTION

# Los Angeles Sunday Times



PROGRESS AND PRODUCTION

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1919.



## FLOOD CONTROL AND REFORESTRATION.

20 Pages  
 13 PAGES

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S. HENNING.  
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## The Garden Beautiful in Southern California.

INFORMATION BOTH PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC. BY ERNEST BRAUNTON.

**N**EARLY ALL PLANT diseases are  
low forms of vegetable life which are  
fungi, or fungous diseases, caused by  
low forms of vegetable life which are  
parasitic upon the higher forms and obtain  
nourishment by breaking down the cells of  
the host plant. The blue molds on fruits  
and the white mildew on rose and other  
plants are examples. If looked at through a  
microscope they appear to be beautiful  
little plants.

The other plant diseases are bacterial.  
These are germs and therefore get into the  
plant tissues. In fact, the two forms of  
plant diseases may be divided by stating  
that fungous diseases are on the exterior  
of plants while bacterial diseases are  
within the plant. It will readily be seen  
that exterior applications will have little  
effect upon bacterial diseases while fungous  
diseases are easily controlled by washes, or  
sprays, wet or dry. Walnut blight and pear  
blight are two examples of bacterial dis-  
eases. Fortunately for the grower the  
latter class is very small compared with  
the fungi.

The fungi differs from higher plants in  
size and color, for they always lack the  
green color that characterizes those higher  
in the plant scale. At maturity they bear  
spores, like mushrooms, and from these  
they multiply rapidly where conditions are  
favorable. The purpose of this article is to  
encourage the reader to create unfavorable  
conditions. In times of bad attacks it is  
well to remember that even a thin coat of a  
fungicidal spray will prevent disease from  
getting any hold upon the plant. That is  
why, at certain seasons, orchardists and  
others often will spray every week or two.  
Every garden owner should have a spray  
pump and a stock solution of Bordeaux  
mixture. This reaches the fungous dis-  
eases. In addition, he should have a kero-  
sene emulsion and a nicotine spray for in-  
sects such as scales and green fly, respec-  
tively.

### Local Gardens.

Americans are noted for their individual-  
ity and the average Angeleno is ahead of  
the nation in this trait. Therefore, there  
are in Los Angeles houses more styles of  
architecture than in any city of its size in  
the world. And much of it is good archi-  
tecture, too. It is the same with garden-  
ing. Everyone wants a garden different  
from that of his fellows, and will not be  
held down to the properties of the profes-  
sional designer. And every owner has a  
right to do with his property as he wills.  
The writer has no desire to curb the ex-  
uberance of the would-be gardener. Do not  
be in a hurry to plant your garden. If it be  
of size get a plan from a professional, tel-  
ling him all you would like to have, or what  
you would most like to have. Then keep  
his plan for a while and study it. Also  
study other gardens, as many as you can.  
You will find that in the main the profes-  
sional is right. If he knows his business,  
he is always right on fundamentals. Then  
follow out his plan as near as you can but  
change parts or features to suit your taste,  
for you are the one to be suited, not the de-  
signer. Do not let anyone work his own  
sweet will in your garden, to the exclusion  
of your own.

### A Botanic Garden.

Is there around Los Angeles a place  
where one could see growing trees, shrubs,  
flower plants that have their names on  
them? I want to make a garden of a place  
about 160 ft. by 180 ft. There are already  
good trees in front, palms, cedars, and eu-  
calyptus, and I want some shrubs for mass  
effects. Can you help me through your ad-  
mirable page in the Times supplement?—  
J. E. R.

So far as the writer knows there has ex-  
isted in Los Angeles but one garden where  
plants were labeled for the benefit of visi-  
tors. That was Singleton Court, built by  
the Garden Beautiful editor and the first  
good garden in the city. A sample of these  
signs may be seen at the base of a sago  
palm which may be seen on this page. On  
the upper half the botanical name and  
natural order were printed and on the  
lower half the common or popular name  
and country of nativity. The scientific was  
written in script type, the lower half in  
plain letters. We should have many such  
gardens.

### Pot-bound Plants.

Now that the planting season is upon us,  
when plants are purchased see to it that  
you do not get any that are pot-bound, with  
stunted roots in form and size of a giant



Jack Pines Two Years Old.



Jack Pines Five Years Old.



Agave Warwenski.

corkscrew. They will never make vigorous  
plants, no matter how well the tops may  
grow for a time. If you will have large  
plants get those that have been field grown  
and balled. In plants in pots, cans or boxes  
get the smallest. They will grow for you  
as well as for the nurseryman. Why should  
you pay him for growing plants and rob-  
bing you of the pleasure all have of seeing  
plants develop under their own care? When  
buying plants in pots dump one out or have  
the dealer do it for you, and if the bottom  
shows a solid mass of old roots, don't pur-  
chase. But do not refuse good plants be-  
cause they have a pot full of vigorous roots.

### Tropical Jungles.

In Wm. S. Lyon's "Gardening in Cali-  
fornia" he makes a plea for what he termed  
tropical jungles, and they are a grand fea-  
ture. The writer well remembers the first  
one he built under Mr. Lyon's direction at  
the country home of J. W. Vaughn, La  
Mirada, in the early nineties. For a center  
use one or more bananas, either fruiting or  
Abyssian, or dracenas, Aralias or any large  
plants with large foliage of tropical ap-  
pearance. About these plant cannas and  
then elephants ears, callas and so on down  
to low plants at the border. All should  
have heavy foliage, as luxuriant and tropi-  
cal as is possible to obtain.

### Love of Flowers.

Love of plants and flowers is often in-  
herited, for it is strongly manifest in some  
families and also in some nations or parts  
of nations. The English are more noted for  
their deep appreciation of plant life than  
any other people, but there are no doubt  
plenty of persons of all civilized nationali-  
ties who love plants and flowers equally as  
much as any of the English. The Japanese  
are known to have a strong love for flowers,  
but whether the humblest grow them the  
writer does not know. I do not know  
whether the Japanese cottage, like its Eng-  
lish counterpart, has its little collection of  
well-cared-for floral favorites.

### The Orchid Climber.

Stigmaphyllon ciliatum is much prettier  
than its name. It is a tender subject and is  
injured by frosts. It climbs well but lacks  
heavy foliage. But the flowers closely re-  
semble some orchids, notably the onci-  
diums. They are golden yellow in color, a  
beautiful yellow, and give one the impres-  
sion of being delicate. The vine does best  
in the shade in a warm spot. This does not  
mean in the shade of a building, but on the  
north side of a high fence already covered  
with vines or on the north side of a per-  
gola or arbor. A fine vine flowered at Hol-  
lenbeck Home a few years ago, when P. D.  
Barnhart was the gardener.

### The Arborescent Agave.

A reader sends in a partial leaf of an  
agave or century plant which "grows ten  
feet tall, very dark green and more often  
called a yucca, but have been told it was an  
agave." This is undoubtedly a tall col-  
umnar agave from South Mexico, quite com-  
mon here, and by name A. Karwinskil.  
When the writer came here this plant was  
(and is yet) called Yucca Peruviana, a  
name not known to botany, also Y. deci-  
piens, another manufactured name. Those  
best posted on these plants hesitated to  
place it either in yucca or agave, though en-  
tirely satisfied that it is one of the two.

### Jack Pines at Riverside.

The Jack Pine is Pinus Banksiana and  
grows wild from New York to Minnesota.  
It can be bought, bare roots, very cheaply  
and properly cared-for, not one in a  
thousand will be lost. Those we illustrate  
were planted on Mt. Rubidoux, Riverside,  
by Chas. M. Loring, the most consistent  
and persistent tree planter for more than  
sixty years that the writer knows of in the  
United States. Though nearly 90 years old  
he has been planting trees in Minneapolis  
this summer. During many winters he  
planted trees at Riverside, just for the love  
of them, and the establishment of thousands  
of Jack Pines there is a fair sample of his  
life's labors prosecuted in several States.

### Alfalfa Kills Ferns.

A news note states Charles Williams of  
Viola, Idaho, had a piece of ground so badly  
infested with ferns that cereal grains could  
not be grown. He planted it to alfalfa and  
this year received forty-five dollars an acre  
from the hay. The writer is curious to  
know what fern is so persistent in the full  
sun. There is no species here that will so  
grow, though our common brake grows in  
every State and every country in the world.

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SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1919.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

ARM AND TRACTOR SECTION

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

[Sunday, October 26, 1919.]

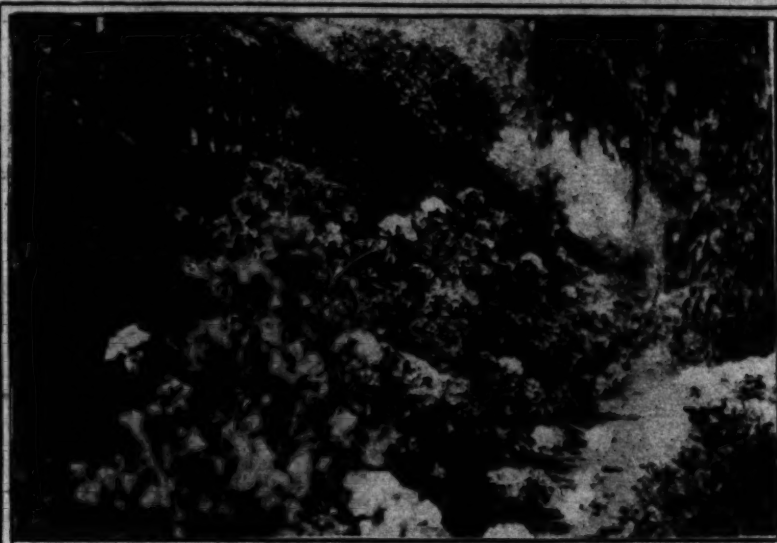
## Glendale's Wonder Garden of Zonal Pelargoniums.

BY RUTH WILSON

GLENDALÉ has several unusual gardens and can boast of one which is a sort of world wonder of its kind. It is not a show garden and until the secret of its unique place among the floral plantations of the world had been disclosed, the careless would pass it by without a suspicion of its wonder and interest.

The site of this garden is at 1327 North Louise street in Casa Verdugo at the home of William C. Cutler, the inventor, who cultivates it as a diversion from his strenuous work in the mechanical line. It occupies a comparatively small space in the rear of his home and is devoted to all the varieties of the Pelargonium family that he has been able to collect, and he has gathered them from all parts of the world. He is now said to have the distinction of possessing the largest collection in this or any other country, viz., 385 varieties. R. Vincent & Sons, the largest commercial growers of these plants which are known as "Zonal Pelargoniums," have 108 varieties on their list. Vilmorin & Andrieux of Paris, the next largest producers, have eighty-four varieties. Culver & Son of Sawtelle, Cal., who specialize on Pelargonium Zonals, carry about thirty varieties.

Mr. Cutler has planted his Pelargoniums

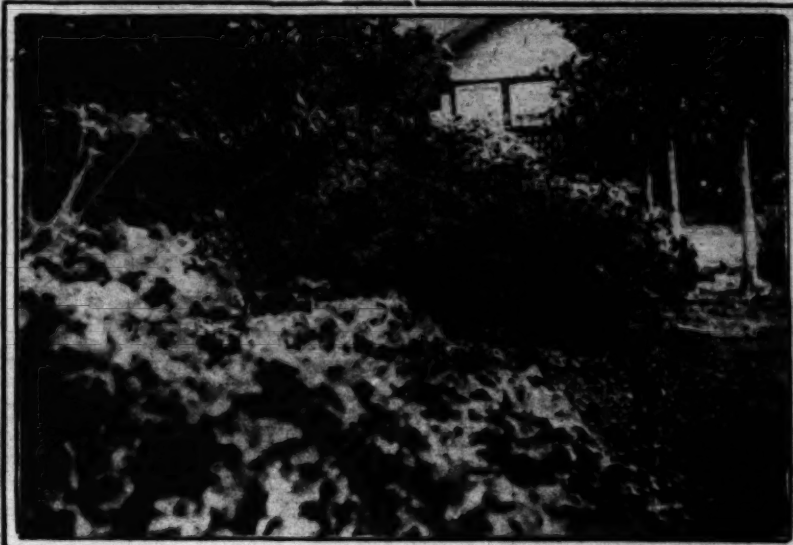


and scarlet. It is not especially large, but is noticeable because it is unusual and speckled like a Sweet William.

The queen of the garden is a variety Mr. Cutler has produced himself, which has been named for his wife, the "Isabella M. Cutler." According to its technical description it has strong, leathery, erect, green foliage and enormous trusses, the immense single florets being a violet rose color, the edges of the upper petals feathered with light rose. The flowers are produced on long right stems. As a show plant, especially a pot plant, it is almost unsurpassed. He has sent it to several commercial growers who have honored it highly and give good accounts of its behavior in their hands.

### SEED NOT ALWAYS TRUE.

One should never lose sight of the fact that a variety grown from seed will not always remain true to its original type. In other words it may betray its producer who planted the seed in good faith, but Isabella M. Cutler seems to be as honest as her name and may yet return handsome profits to Mr. Cutler or to some one to whom he may turn over the variety, for he says he is too busy to take time from his inventing to fuss with another business which chances



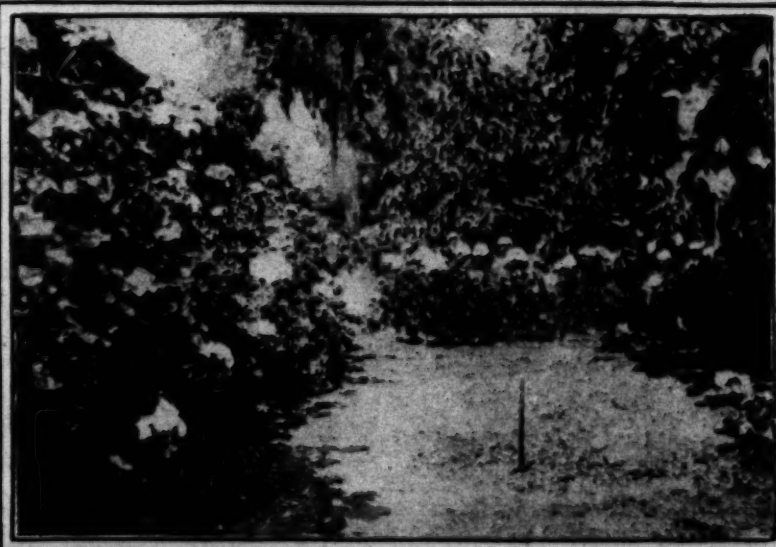
in rows, allowing about fifty inches to each sort, which he tests out under different conditions to determine its hardiness under heat, drought, frost, etc. He is thus able to satisfy himself as to the qualities for which he can recommend each plant. He selected Pelargoniums for experiment because they are world-wide in their adaptation and universally admired, because of their great variety of foliage and of bloom—the old fashioned sorts known to the trade as Zonal varieties running through all shades of scarlet and pink to pure white, while the Pelargoniums have larger petals, grading into the lavender tints and frequently splashed with black. They offer immense possibilities for new varieties and are the foundation upon which the producers work.

### SEEKS MORE VARIETIES.

Mr. Cutler, himself, is propagating new varieties. It is a slow process and means cross fertilization by painting the parent plant with the pollen of the variety he wishes to blend with it. After fertilization the plant is protected from the pollen of other varieties and the seed is carefully saved and planted and the effect of the cross determined when the seedling blooms.

Mr. Cutler has not as yet gone into the field commercially, but if he should chance to develop something rarely beautiful, he would probably place it on the market. There is always the possibility of a fortune returning from such experiments and he quotes the good luck of a Frenchman who realized over \$200,000 from the production of a popular variety. Some of the varieties Mr. Cutler is cultivating and testing out are marvels of beauty and he will have difficulty in surpassing them by anything he may develop in the way of new varieties, but there is always a chance for new variations in shape and color either of leaf or bloom which will take the public eye.

The first and most noticeable effect of the cross between the Pelargonium and Zonal varieties is to make the Zonal flower petal larger, more open and curved. In some instances the pink Zonal bloom takes a shape and tint which suggest the improved varieties of flowering crab apple, again they remind one of an oleander. Sometimes it is the texture of the leaf or petal which is chiefly affected, the velvety bloom of the Pelargonium petal being transplanted to the Zonal variety. One very unusual bloom seen in his garden is a veritable Dolly Varden of white splashed with both pink



to grow out of the diversions of his recreation.

Mr. Cutler says: "It would seem to me that the possibilities for a man with an acre of ground, or even a back yard gardener, are quite inviting in the growing of cuttings of these plants. Field grown plants are planted about 5000 to the acre. When ready to take off one can depend on seven cuttings per plant each thirty days. After the cuttings are taken off, water and cultivate, then wait for the next crop of cuttings, but do not let your cutting bed flower. With a little practice, in good, damp, sharp sand, 90 per cent. of these cuttings will root in three weeks or longer. Cutting, stripping and planting 2000 per day of eight hours is a good day's work for one person. Take cuttings from mature plants only for the best results. Rooted plants can be produced for about \$4 per 1000. Last winter's prices wholesale ran from \$50 to \$150 per 1000."

### FUMIGATION FOR SQUIRRELS.

California Experiment Station Bulletin No. 302 reports results of various experiments for riddance of ground squirrels. Poisons and other uncomfortable chemicals were tried including Kilimol, carbon tetrachloride, chlorine, sulphur dioxide fumes, sulphur chloride, carbon disulphide and arsine. The most satisfactory fumigant found was carbon disulphide. Twenty to thirty minutes' treatment with air containing 2 per cent. carbon disulphide is found to be fatal to squirrels. One and one-half to two ounce doses per burrow, using the waste ball method corresponds to 2 per cent. gas. Gasoline and distillate were found unsatisfactory. An apparatus for pumping the gas into the burrow is recommended.

### ORANGE CROP ESTIMATE.

But little change is noted in the condition of the California orange crop between September 1 and October 1. Navels are reported at 59 and Valencia 73, compared to 59 and 71 on September 1. The small crop in some orchards together with the heavy rains will have a tendency to increase the size of the individual fruits. Total production for the State will probably be 14,500,000 boxes.

The farm value of chickens in California in August averaged 26.9 cents, as against 22.6 cents average for the United States.



With entries still on the way, according to telegraphic advices received by Gordon H. True, manager of the California International Live Stock Show, close to 1000 head of livestock have already been entered for the big live stock show to be held in the California building on the Meridian at San Francisco, November 1 to 8. This is exclusive of the entries for the horse show, which, according to Supt. Thomas Mangan, will number around 500, as San Francisco society has taken hold of the horse show and about 500 head of cattle.

It is sometimes necessary to keep them until they are ready to be driven, but will come up every night to be fed and to roost. One of the greatest difficulties encountered by turkey raisers is the tendency of the birds to wander far afield in search of food. Feeding heavily at night and morning will to some extent reduce the tendency to wander far. In some cases it is necessary to drive them into an enclosure and keep them there until about noon. Turkey feed most in early morning and late in the evening, spending the heat of the day in the shade. Outside the coop and pick up natural food they are kept from range. If they can run they will clean up about five times a day. If beginning the fourth day, feed them all coarse sand and green feed the third day. They will absorb being sufficient to maintain them for that length of time. They require no food whatever, the yolk of the egg being sufficient to sustain them for the first two days after hatching. Weather keeps the poultry in the house. For the first two days after hatching, weather keeps the poultry in the house. For the first two days after hatching, weather keeps the poultry in the house.

It is a questionaire were to be circulated among the poultry raisers of California asking the reason why more turkeys are not raised here, the inevitable answer would be—"there is too much risk in the raising of poultry."

THE RAISING OF TURKEY POULTS.  
BY JAMES ALDEN ROGERS.

Sunday, October 20, 1919.

Farm and Garden

of the day

POULTRY

# An Authority on Utility and Fancy.

A LAW PROTECTING THE POULTRYMEN BY HENRY W. KRUCKEBERG.

CAN productivity and beauty be combined?

This mooted question between fanciers and commercial poultrymen, like Banquo's ghost, "will not down." Just at present it is again to the fore in England, where the fancy for fine fowl is more pronounced than in this country. We are also of the opinion that the two elements are more closely allied in this country, for certain it is that our Leghorns and Minorcas, our Rocks and Wyandottes are also producers of good crops of her fruit. Touching on the question, no less an authority than Edward Brown (Feathered World, September 19) puts the case rather pointedly as follows, to which those of our readers with fine strains of exhibition fowl are asked to give careful attention:

"Personally, I have never been able to obtain evidence that extreme show qualities and high fecundity can be combined in the same bird at the same time. Breeding for either in excess, which unfortunately is where success is achieved, is and must be at the expense of the other, except in the occasional specimen which seems to have no power to transmit the two qualities to its progeny. If the fancier were content with more modest beauty and to the abrogation of whatever is abnormal or antagonistic to productivity, and if the breeder for, say eggs, were not striving at attainment of what is equally exceptional, there seems no reason why combination might not be effective in the breed or bird, with power of transmission, but not at the same time. The two men are working for different ends, in the doing of which whatever is sought for involves reduction of the opposite. The preparation for, say, a winter show demands concentration upon size and perfection of condition, smoothness and brilliance of plumage, and checking, in the case of hens or pullets laying at that season. On the other hand, seeking to develop the fecundity, bringing it into operation early, implies a drain upon the very elements which go to style and color and what is called condition, as well as size or weight of body. The bird seems unable to do both at the same time, and that is also true of larger stock. Whether by modification of standards it is possible that a bird may not be weakened in its utility qualities, even one of the show class, and that at a later stage, say a year hence, and it is no longer fed and pampered for the show pen, it may have the breeding virtues on utility lines is a question yet to be determined.

"In considering the subject here presented there is a further point, namely, that the process of evolution may have been in the wrong direction. No one can deny that breeding for exhibition was the primary stage which led on that remarkable development of utility poultry which has marked recent years. All the time we were more or less dominated by fancy ideals and ideas, still very potent, and which in some cases have led us far astray. The process, in the main, has seemed first to secure fixity of type, size and color, and then enhancement of productivity. In the former by inbreeding, addition of abnormal points, and in a multitude of ways, all the time the natural forces making for utility were being sapped. It is too late to alter this sequence in the breeds already existent. For such as may be introduced or evolved, the suggestion is worthy of consideration whether the better method would not be to first develop and fix the utility qualities, and when that has been accomplished pay attention to the external characteristics, of course taking care all the time to avoid weakening the former by insisting upon the breeders being proved layers or flesh formers. That, and recognizing the impossibility of attainment of both exhibition and utility qualities at the same time, might result in the combination referred to."

## Protecting Live Stock and Poultry.

On November 1 there goes into effect in this State a law aiming to protect the purchasers of prepared stock food of all kinds, and more especially that used by poultrymen. Section 1 defines commercial feeds to include all feeding stuffs used for feeding live stock and poultry, excepting whole seed or grain; the unmixed meals made directly from and consisting of the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir, milo and light rice, provided that light rice shall be labeled "light rice" when ground; whole hay, straws, cottonseed hulls, and corn stover; when unmixed with other materials; and all other materials containing 60 per cent. or more of water.

The standard of commercial feeding stuffs is to be the latest revision of the

definitions of feeding stuffs adopted by the association of feed control officials of the United States.

Every lot or parcel of commercial feeding stuffs sold, offered or exposed for sale or distributed within this State shall have affixed thereto a tag or label, in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof, containing a legible and plainly printed statement in the English language, clearly and truly certifying the net weight of the contents of the package, lot or parcel; the name, brand or trade mark; the name and principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market; the minimum per centum of crude protein; the minimum per centum of crude fat; the minimum per centum of crude fiber; the maximum per centum of ash; the specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture; the per centum of such ingredients as corn cobs, corn bran, oat hulls,

plumage is abnormal, as is usually the case when individuals of one sex assume characters of the opposite, hence fertility is not always absolutely to be relied on. Allowing for this, breeders often select males having a plumage more like other breeds for matings. This must, however, not be obliterated in exhibition specimens. Seabrights are among the most popular of our bantam fowl.

## The Brown Leghorn.

Among the vagaries in chicken favorites, none presents so interesting a study as the Brown Leghorn. In the late seventies and early eighties it was quite as popular as the S. C. White Leghorn, and in the showroom it always occupied a prominent place. In practical values it was the equal of its lighter colored competitor; the hens laid as many eggs, of equal size, and its carcass



A Pen of Seabright Bantams Owned and Bred by J. J. Dean, Moneta.

barley hulls, rice hulls, ground light rice, alfalfa meal or similar materials, when such constitute a portion of the package, lot or parcel; in the case of poultry feeds, the per centum of grit or mineral matter they contain.

If faithfully carried out, it certainly will afford the poultry farmer and live-stock people all the protection possible; and if buyers will insist that its provisions be carried out, its purpose will have been accomplished. Feed manufacturers and dealers will come under its operation at once, hence should govern themselves accordingly. It is a good law aiming to protect the honest manufacturer as well as the live stock and poultry people, who depend on good feeding stuffs for the prosperity of their stock and the profitable prosecution of their business.

## Seabright Bantams.

Of the several breeds and varieties of bantams (most of which are handled in Southern California) none make a stronger appeal to our sense of beauty and sprightliness than the Seabrights, of which there are two varieties, the Silvers and the Golden. In both sorts the cocks must not exceed twenty ounces in weight, and the hens sixteen; for exhibition purposes a slightly lighter weight is even preferable. In the breeding pen, however, these weights should be maintained. The males in appearance and "front" certainly afford an impression of conceit, with head thrown back, upright tail, wings drooping, motion nervous and restless. With these characteristics dominant, Seabrights do strut around like veritable military martinetts. They are also "gamey" little fellows, all of which makes a strong appeal to the fanciers.

In color scheme of plumage, each feather is faced with a narrow edge of black; legs and toes are a slate color. Seabrights have rose combs. A striking peculiarity is that the males are "hen feathered," i.e., instead of flowing hackles and saddle feathers and abundant tails (like other breeds) the Seabright cocks have plumage differing from the females' only in the two upper tail feathers, which are slightly curved at the ends. This characteristic renders careful selection in the breeding pen imperative, as such

was equally as toothsome. In color scheme it possessed a slight advantage, as a bird of particolored plumage is not so difficult to handle for exhibition purposes as a pure white specimen. Then, why should the breed become almost obsolete?

The explanation may be attributed to more than one cause. Among these, the breeding to feather marking is certainly not the least. It resulted in a smaller sized bird, and also in a reduction of fecundity in the hens. To be sure it enhanced the color scheme and beauty of the breed, but at the expense of prolificacy. As a result, the Brown Leghorn now demands double mating—one for the production of exhibition males and another for females. To the practical poultryman this is always a defect in a breed, while to the novice it is discouraging. So pronounced have the types of Brown Leghorns become that we are to have two distinct varieties, viz., the Light Browns and the Dark Browns, both of which were allowed by the American Poultry Association at its late Chicago meeting. The two chief causes that have been responsible for its decline are its want of practical values (as compared to the Whites) and its difficult handling in the breeding pen. Obviously, these objections are not insurmountable. Adopt a standard that will conform to single mating; this once secured, "breed up" for egg production, stamina and good Leghorn size and type. This we should like to see done, because it would give us another egg-laying machine the equal of the White Leghorn, and so add materially to the wealth of the poultry industry; for certain it is that the Brown Leghorn, properly handled, possesses as many good points as any other breed in its class. But who and where is the fancier-breeder with the initiative and the continuity of purpose to bring it about?

A Bureau of Crop Estimates report on the Florida orange crop on October 1 states that the production in that State will be about 6,300,000 boxes of oranges, 2,300,000 boxes of grapefruit and 50,000 boxes of limes and other small citrus fruits. All citrus fruit crops in Florida were reported in excellent condition.

# POULTRY RAISERS

What Are You Doing to Increase Your Egg Production This Winter?

Do You Realize That Eggs Will Be Selling at Close to \$1 a Dozen?

Poultry raisers who have not given some thought to increasing their egg production this fall and winter are making a big mistake. Present indications are the price of eggs will be sky high, and if the owners of laying hens do not make every effort to profit by these conditions they will regret it later, particularly when they hear of the large profits being made by their next door neighbor. If there ever was a time when a little extra attention should be given to the poultry yard, now is the time. Do not delay. A few pennies spent wisely today will bring you back dollars tomorrow.

## World's Greatest Egg Producer

"TWO for ONE" is the marvel of all egg tonics. It is the most remarkable producer of eggs ever known to the poultry world. "TWO for ONE" is making records every day in egg production that were never before believed possible. Flock owners all over the country are amazed with the results. The most experienced poultry experts say they have never seen the like of it.

"TWO for ONE" is not a mere food. It is an egg tonic in the truest sense of the term—a scientific preparation in concentrated tablet form—the result of scientific research and experiment. Every factor entering into the matter of egg production was scientifically studied.

As a result you have in "TWO for ONE" a tonic that conditions the hen for the utmost in laying capacity—that builds muscles and bone—that stimulates active functioning of the hen's reproductive organs—that insures fertile eggs and 100% hatchings—that makes the laggard lay and increases the production of active layers. A tonic that gets more eggs for you, winter and summer than you ever thought possible.



## Read These Endorsements

112 Hens—3241 Eggs  
Since giving "TWO for ONE" to my hens I got 3241 eggs from 112 hens in one month. My neighbors are jealous.—Clara Tobias, Ohio.

Laid Eggs in the Coldest Weather  
I used your egg tonic for the first time this winter and was truly surprised at the way my hens laid. In the coldest weather I was getting eggs every day.—Laura Higley, Michigan.

11 Hens—192 Eggs—One Month  
I gave one box of your "TWO for ONE" tonic to my hens and I got wonderful results. 11 hens laid 192 eggs in less than one month.—S. L. Chase, Kansas.

Tripled His Egg Supply  
Please send me two more large boxes of "TWO for ONE" at once. One for my brother and one for a cousin. I told them how the tonic tripled my egg supply and they are anxious to try it. Enclosed find \$4.00.—J. P. Roberts, Missouri.

Laid Eggs All Winter  
Mrs. Charlotte Green writes: "My hens have laid all winter since giving them 'TWO for ONE'."

Eggs from Every Hen  
Mrs. Ella Hopkins writes: "I have had wonderful success with 'TWO for ONE' the last 17 days I got an egg from every hen."

## \$5,000 Egg Laying Contest

Have you entered our \$5000.00 egg laying contest? If not do so right away; it's free to all users of "TWO for ONE." You not only increase your egg production, but you may win one of the big cash prizes we are giving every month. Write us today for particulars.

## CAUTION!!

"TWO for ONE" is never sold at less than \$1.00 or \$2.00 a box. Although we are one of the largest distributors of a truly remedial in the world—although we contracted for immense quantities of the ingredients used in the manufacture of "TWO for ONE"—although we distribute thousands and thousands of boxes of "TWO for ONE" every year, we cannot sell our tonic at less than the price quoted and give you an egg producer that will guarantee results.

If it is a cheap tonic you want don't buy "TWO for ONE," but if you want the best and the tonic that will surely increase your egg production, send us your order today—you'll never regret it.

## Money-Back Guarantee

Don't take our word for it. "TWO for ONE" is sold under the distinct guarantee that if you are not entirely satisfied you get your money back. Take advantage of this offer and send for a box of "TWO for ONE" today.

Only \$1.00 a box, or \$2.00 for large box containing as much as three \$1.00 boxes enough for an entire season. This costs you 1-15 of a cent a day, per hen, or less than 1 cent a dozen for the additional eggs you will receive from your flock.

Kinsella Co., 1317 LeMayne Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
Gentlemen—I want to increase the egg-laying ability of my hens, make more money out of my chickens and take advantage of the high prices that will be paid during the coming fall and winter. So please send me a box of "TWO for ONE" as checked below.

(Check in squares opposite size wanted):

Small Size (Including War Tax) \$1.00 ☐

Large Size (Including War Tax) \$2.00 ☐

This order entitles me to an entry in my \$5,000 egg-laying contest, of which you are to send me full particulars, and my money is to be returned if I am not entirely satisfied with the tonic.

Name .....  
Address .....

Advertisement for THE M... (partially visible) and other products.



flowers are produced on long, light stems. The petals are a pale pink color, the edges of the petals being a deeper rose color. The flowers are borne in a loose, open panicle. The leaves are dark green, lanceolate, and have a serrated margin. The plant is a very early bloomer, and is well adapted for use as a border plant or for filling in between other plants. It is also a very good plant for use in the garden, and is well adapted for use in the garden, and is well adapted for use in the garden.



LENDALIE has several unusual gardens and can boast of one which is a sort of world wonder of its kind. It is not a show garden and until the secret of its unique place among the floral plantations of the world had been disclosed, the garden was a mystery to all who saw it. The garden is situated at 1327 North Locust street in Santa Barbara at the corner of William C. Carter, the inventor, who cultivated it as a diversion from his strenuous work in the mechanical line. It occupies a

# Glendale's Wonder Garden of Zonal Pelargoniums.

Los Angeles Sunday Times, Sunday, October 26, 1919.

## Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1919.

### FARM AND TRACTOR SECTION.

Devoted to the multifarious agricultural interests of the great Southwest and issued every week with the world's biggest Sunday newspaper.

EDITED BY HAROLD M. FINLEY.

Communications from practical farmers, ranchmen, stock raisers, poultrymen, gardeners and others engaged either in a large or small way in the vital work of food production are gladly received.

Good clear photographs of interesting farm and garden activities are always welcomed. The Los Angeles Times Farm and Tractor Section is the only farm journal in the west printing illustrations in the incomparable rotogravure process.

### Value of Shows.

GREATEST among agencies for the dissemination of knowledge regarding livestock is the livestock show. Visual evidence of the value of using pure bred stock on the farms goes home to the stock raiser and dairyman as does neither the printed nor spoken word. The Los Angeles Live Stock Show which is closing today is a marked example of the value of such exhibitions.

The dissatisfied man who applies the lessons gained through dissatisfaction makes more progress than one who is perfectly happy with his lot. So goes the old adage. If the farmer who is raising beef or dairy cattle, hogs, horses, sheep or chickens goes to the live stock show, and, after viewing the fine animals on exhibition, goes home and looks with disgust upon his own scrub stock, the first step towards the improvement of that man's stock has been taken, and he is on the way to real success in live stock raising.

At present the United States Department of Agriculture is engaged in a campaign for the use of pure-bred sires to the exclusion of the scrub sire throughout the length and breadth of the land. What greater help can this movement have than an exposition showing what can be done by using high class sires, at a live stock show? The department recognizes the value of the show by participating in it in many ways, and the county farm bureau system is also actively represented.

The youthful mind is more susceptible to lessons taught by comparison at fairs and live stock shows than the adult mentality. Great crowds of young people from farms and cities have thronged the barns and aisles of the Los Angeles show. These young people, members of the future stock breeder's associations, will not forget the suggestions and lessons gained at the live stock show. It is to them and to the country that the live stock show is most valuable.

This is really Los Angeles's second attempt to produce an exclusive live stock show. The Los Angeles Live Stock Show has been put solidly on its feet by the present successful exhibition of excellent animals from many States, and the future shows will reflect the greatness of the awakened Southwestern live stock industry.

### The Little White Jap.

THE little brown Jap is getting a large share of attention in the news columns and in legislative halls. Next in order for regulation, California agriculturists hope, will come the little white Jap bean. Opinion demanding a tariff of 4 cents per pound on cheap oriental beans is growing stronger daily. Many hold it is as vital to the bean-growing industry of this great State as is the citrus tariff to the orange growers. If the little Jap bean continues to move into our ports in the ever-increasing stream now noted the California bean will move out—into oblivion.

Cheap oriental labor places these Kotonashis in Pacific ports at 2 cents per pound, it is freely alleged. They are being stored in great quantities, chiefly in San Francisco and Seattle, and when a rising market assures the California grower that he will get a fair return for his labor and investment, hundreds of tons are dumped on the market at half a cent or so below the price of native whites, and the result is a slump which robs the grower here of his just due.

No answer has come from the Federal government as to the allegation that the

Grain Corporation discriminated against American bean growers in the purchase of 1,250,000 bags of foreign beans last year. The assertion of discrimination was insisted upon by the counsel for the California Bean Growers' Association before the House Ways and Means Committee, but the Grain Corporation officials are still maintaining silence.

Chiefly through the agency of the little white Jap bean and the Grain Corporation the bean growers of California no more than broke even on the crop in the last three years. Now the growers demand remedial and protective legislation.

### Houston on Prices.

DAVID F. HOUSTON, secretary of agriculture, does not assent to the theory that the prices of farm products should fall before the prices of manufactured commodities drop. He made this clear recently in replying to the argument, often put forth, that there must be a drop in prices before there is a drop in wages and that the farmer is going to be the first one hit.

"This theory has been advanced by a

## WONDERFUL EXHIBIT OF LIVE STOCK AT LOS ANGELES SHOW.

EFFORTS of the Los Angeles citizens committee to produce a live stock show that would be worthy of liberal patronage appear at the time of this writing to have been rewarded. The opening days of the show saw a number of paid admissions gratifying to the management and the visitors were unanimous in their praise of those in charge for the quality and number of the exhibits.

The opportunity to "size up" Southern California live stock with cattle, hogs, horses and sheep from other sections of the country has not been lost by discriminating visitors, and the excellence of the local animals is the subject of general comment. Cattle and swine which traveled from their Southern California stalls to win championship laurels have been objects of great interest.

Judging was begun Monday, October 20, and hundreds gathered around the rings to see the awards made. A complete list of the winners, together with their pictures in

mens of horseflesh from Kentucky, Virginia, California and other States.

A revival of interest in horse racing is achieved by the pacing, trotting and running events on the Exposition park course, horses fresh from the Lexington track competing with others from many States. There were not enough stalls to accommodate late comers desiring to enter in the horse races. As it was, there were over 200 horses on the list when the show opened.

Among the interesting special exhibits that of the California Dairy Council stands first. In this tent the value of milk as a food has been urged upon the visitors by means of charts, literature and demonstrations. The Los Angeles County Farm Bureau has co-operated with the council in making this feature a success.

Another special exhibit of noteworthy merit is that of the United States Forestry Service, which has a tent decorated with spruce and pine boughs and trees, and which has impressed upon the visitor the necessity of fighting forest fires before they are started. The breadth of the Forest Service's tree planting programme has also been illustrated.

## ROADSIDE MARKETS AND THE HIGHWAYS.

BY M. V. HARTRANFT.

The agitation started to formulate a county ordinance to regulate the selling of garden and farm products by the growers along the highways, because it makes a congestion in the traffic by those who stop to make purchases direct from farmers, should be dealt with cautiously.

The most urgent duty of the hour is to bring more in vogue the direct trading between producer and consumer.

City ordinances and license taxes too frequently break up and make impossible the direct intercourse between producers and consumers and are the reasons for much of the extra high cost of living. We have also unfortunately suffered a retardation of the movement of city folks to garden lots in the outlying suburbs by the seemingly necessary raising of trolley rates. The efforts which operate to diffuse the city population on to the garden lots must be encouraged and certainly should not be discouraged in any detail or feature. We have in fact built up through legislation many barriers to rural and suburban life for city workers; and, strangely, are thoughtless enough to then wonder why boys leave the farm and people fail to go back to the land.

We must do things to bring the men back to the direct use of land. Direct trading along the highways is an important feature of that necessary programme.

There is good reason to legislate that fruit stands along the highways should have turn-outs to the rear of their stands so that autos may stop without too seriously interfering with the traffic. However, it must be borne in mind that parking for a few moments along the county highway is no more a crime than parking for a few moments in the city street and no legislation should be attempted that would discriminate against the rural folks who are producing food and who help materially to reduce the high cost to the consumers by trading along the highways with them. Rather than restrict in any manner this most beneficent feature of present day rural life, it is highly important that we suffer some congestion, and drive with extra caution along the highways.

### SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS.

Co-operative live stock shipping associations have met with marked success during the last few years in a number of the Middle Western States. The United States Department of Agriculture has a list of approximately 750 organizations in fifteen States that are shipping stock in this manner, and the movement is extending rapidly. Minnesota, with a total of more than 200, leads in the number of these associations; and estimates by the crop and special live stock reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that approximately 25 per cent. of the cattle and hogs and 15 per cent. of the calves and sheep marketed from that State are shipped through these associations.



Visitors Viewing the Los Angeles Livestock Show Exhibits.

number of manufacturers," said the secretary, "and it is clearly an unjust contention. It manifestly would not do to ask farmers to produce, buying everything that they have to buy from manufacturers at high prices, with the assurance to them that their products will fall in price, and that then manufacturers will consider what they will do with reference to their own prices. Obviously, manufacturers must be willing to make at least a contemporaneous decrease in their prices. It might even be contended that they should make a prior decrease in their prices, since the farmer's operations involve a year and he could not recoup at all, because, on the theory put forth, his products would fall in price. It seems to me that business men must be brought to realize that if we are to get back to the normal, they must set about immediately to do their part, and unquestionably, profiteering in manufactured products must be eliminated."

Farming is a business like any other business and whether the present-day farmer succeeds or fails is going to depend upon the heed he pays to fundamental business principles. If manufacturers and city folk generally had a better appreciation of this fact, there would be less free and promiscuous advice floating around and finding its way into the public print as to what the farmer should and should not do. Secretary Houston is right when he points out how absurd it would be to ask or expect farmers to regulate and plan their business without the same care and foresight as would be observed by the city producer.

No farmer can expect to make the kind of success he could make in dairying unless he places at the head of his herd the best pure-bred bull obtainable.

rotogravure, will be found in the issue of the Times Farm and Tractor Section of November 2.

The judges selected to tie the ribbons were brought to the show from outside the State, and were the best men procurable.

The show is one of many interesting sides. Lovers of good poultry have found in the exhibit of feathered pure-bloods some of the finest fowls in the West. The rabbit display is attractive to many. The goat entries reveal the growth of interest in these milk producers.

The magnitude of the show may be realized from the number of exhibitors and the number of animals shown. The opening day found about 1200 animals on the grounds exclusive of the exhibits in the poultry and rabbit tent and the racing horses. The number of exhibitors, by classes, follows:

Shorthorn cattle, eight; Hereford cattle, four; Aberdeen-Angus cattle, two; fat cattle, three; beef cattle, (car lots) three; Holstein-Friesian cattle, ten; Jersey cattle, seven; Guernsey cattle, three; Ayrshire cattle, three; Dairy Shorthorn cattle, one; Dutch Belted cattle, one.

Percheron horses, five; Belgian horses, one; Shire horses, two; Clydesdale horses, two; German coach horses, one; light horses, standard bred, one; American saddle horses, six; Arabian horses, two; thoroughbred horses, one; Jacks and Jennets, three; Shetland ponies, one; work teams, three; mules in harness, one.

Berkshire swine, seven; Poland-China swine, seven; Duroc-Jersey swine, eight; Hampshire swine, eight; fat swine, two. Rambouillet sheep, one; Shropshire sheep, one; Hampshire sheep, three; Southdown sheep, two; Oxford sheep, one; Lincoln sheep, one; Cotswold sheep, one; Romney sheep, one; fat sheep, one.

Anglo-Nubian goats, four; Saanen goats, one; Toggenburg goats, five; Grade Anglo-Nubian, four; Grade Saanen, two; Grade Toggenburg, four.

In the paddocks are stalled fine spec-



What Are You Doing to Increase Your Egg Production This Winter? Do You Realize That Eggs Will Be Selling at Close to

## POULTRY RAISERS

and the poultry raiser who has a large flock of birds, it is not only a matter of health but of economy. The poultry raiser who has a large flock of birds, it is not only a matter of health but of economy. The poultry raiser who has a large flock of birds, it is not only a matter of health but of economy.

## An Authority on Utility and Fancy.

A LAW PROTECTING THE POULTRYMEN BY HENRY W. KRUCKENBERG.

Barn and Tractor Show

Sunday, October 20, 1919.

### THE RAISING OF TURKEY POULTS.

BY JAMES ALDEN ROGERS.

If a questionnaire were to be circulated among the poultry raisers of California asking the reason why more turkeys are not raised here, the invariable answer would be—"there is too much risk in the raising of poults."

There seems to be some grounds for this stand. Although there are not enough turkeys raised on the Pacific Coast to supply the local demand, the climate and available range in Southern California is such as to encourage raising turkeys, and the mortality among poults, which average 55 per cent of those hatched, may be greatly lessened by proper care.

The turkey hen is the best mother for poults. She talks to the youngsters in a language they understand, a running fire of purring notes which keep them together. She often catches a grasshopper for her poults. They soon learn to find their own food, however, and range out ahead of her. Then it is time to look out after the young turkeys. Usually the poults stay with the mother until the middle of October or the first of November.

Close confinement and improper feeding have perhaps been the cause of more failures in raising young turkeys than any other two things. Thus it is that those who have not sufficient range are not warranted

in raising them. The turkey hen is the best mother for poults. She talks to the youngsters in a language they understand, a running fire of purring notes which keep them together. She often catches a grasshopper for her poults. They soon learn to find their own food, however, and range out ahead of her. Then it is time to look out after the young turkeys. Usually the poults stay with the mother until the middle of October or the first of November.

For the first two days after hatching poults require no food whatever, the yolk of the egg they absorb being sufficient to maintain them for that length of time. They should be provided clean water and a little coarse sand and green-feed the third day. Beginning the fourth day, feed them all they will clean up about five times a day if they are kept from range. If they can run outside the coop and pick up natural feed, they need not be fed more than two or three times a day. Stale bread, soaked in milk and squeezed dry is sometimes fed for the first few days, followed by common chick feed. Some turkey raisers feed the poults hard boiled egg chopped fine, mixed with bread crumbs for three or four days, and then follow with the fine feed. Clabbered milk is good seasoned with salt and pepper and mixed with cornbread crumbs. Skim milk and buttermilk are also fed with good results. One plan followed with success is to keep the milk in front of the poults during the morning, and replace with clean water in the afternoon. If grit and feed cannot be picked up outside the turkey coop, it must be provided in some other way. Chopped onion tops, lettuce leaves, and alfalfa make excellent green feed.

The mother turkey should be fed twice a day while confined to the coop, a mixture of equal parts corn, wheat and oats being excellent for her. Feed the poults outside the coop to prevent the hen from consuming the feed intended for her youngsters. The turkeys are old enough to go to roost at six weeks, and it is as good a plan as any to allow them to roost with the mother on trees, fences or high roosts built for them especially. If they are raised in a section liable to high winds, it is customary to build the roosts next to a barn or shed. When this is done, posts are driven into the ground and poles laid across them four or five feet from the ground. Drive the young turkeys to the roosts for the first few nights and they will get accustomed to the place

and roost there. It is sometimes necessary to keep them under the roost until dark, but they will usually fly up and after a week or so will no longer have to be driven, but will come up every night to be fed and to roost.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered by turkey raisers is the tendency of the birds to wander far afield in search for food. Feeding heavily night and morning will to some extent reduce the tendency to wander far. In some cases it is necessary to drive them into an enclosure and keep them there until about noon. Turkeys feed most in early morning and late in the evening, spending the heat of the day in the shade.



A Riverside Winner.

Arrowhead King, first Flemish buck Southern California Fair, 1919, owned by Arrowhead Rabbitry, San Bernardino.

### Livestock Bulletin.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIXTEEN.)

Chicago. The Winsor Ranch is also the owner of Winsor's Great Orien, who is credited with being the largest Duroc boar on the Pacific Coast. He is eighty inches long, and stands forty inches high. The ranch's fall boar Great Sensation 3d is a "comer," and shows promise of being a championship boar next year.

The Arenal Ranch at Lankershim is making a fine start in the breeding of registered swine. Herds of Duroc, Poland-China and Hampshire swine are being developed. An ideal farrowing house has been constructed at the ranch, which is both sanitary and convenient, and which will insure freedom from disease and a maximum of growth. A combination of good animals, alfalfa pasture, sanitary conditions and good care cannot but produce good offspring.

The California George Junior Republic at Chino has been very successful in its showing of Holstein cattle the past season. Their herd sire, Dichter Spofford, Korndyke 8th, is siring some exceptionally fine calves. These are showing up in excellent condition. They have deep, well-sprung bodies; good straight backs, thin, long necks and good udder and teat development for animals of their ages.

Mrs. Viola L. Renwick of Santa Barbara won the blue ribbon at the Ventura county fair on her 900 pound Poland-China boar "El Profito." Mrs. Renwick is making a remarkable success in the breeding of Poland-China swine and has some of the best individuals on the Pacific Coast. She has used great care and discrimination in the purchase of breeding stock and has imported several fine sows from the Middle West.

The Roselawn Stock Farm, Henry M. Elberg, proprietor, Woodland, Cal., held a sale October 16. A total of \$26,175 was realized, thirty-five females averaging \$609.71 and eight bulls, \$643.78, making a total average of \$608.71.

William J. Genner, Ripon, is one of California's leading Guernsey breeders. His herd sire Sir Mayburn is of Maaher and May Rose breeding, which has proven a very heavy producing combination. Official yearly testing is being done and some creditable records have been made, several running between 500 and 700 pounds of butter fat per year.

The Fred Hartsook Aanch at Lankershim is the home of some choice representatives of the Poland-China breed, Holstein-Friesian cattle and Toggenburg goats. The Poland-China herd has made a wonderful reputation for itself through its winnings in the show ring and the great breeding boars which it has produced. Official testing is continually being done with the Holstein herd and many creditable records have been made.

Congdon and Battles of Yakima, Wash., have a very creditable showing of Angus cattle at the Los Angeles Live Stock Show. Their animals are of ideal Angus conformation, and are well fitted.

The Conejo Ranch, owned by the Janss Investment Company and under the management of H. H. Braly, vice-president of that organization, entered a great collection of animals in the Los Angeles Live Stock Show. The Conejo swine, Duroc and Hampshire, occupy an entire exhibit shed

and the ranch has also stalls in the Starford cattle division. The home herd of the Conejo Ranch now totals nearly 1000 swine and about 500 head of cattle.

With entries still on the way, according to telegraphic advices received by Gordon H. True, manager of the California International Live Stock Show, close to 1000 head of livestock have already been entered for the big live stock show to be held in the California building on the Marina at San Francisco, November 1 to 8. This is exclusive of the entries for the horse show, which, according to Supt. Thomas Mangan, will number around 200, as San Francisco society has taken hold of the horse show feature with great enthusiasm and has invited competition from all up and down the coast. Carlot entries for fat stock closed October 18, and entries for pigeons, poultry and rabbits, October 20.

The following communication, addressed to the Farm and Tractor Section by E. D. Barry, Jr., of the Todos Santos Ranch at Daggett is self-explanatory.

"Our Holstein cow, King Hengerveld Honrietta, was shipped by freight to us from Woodland September 15, and after a fourteen-day rest here we put her on official test in the eight-months-after-calving division. The supervisor's report shows that in seven days she made 414.6 pounds milk and 14.09 pounds butter. So after having been milked eight months she is still giving about seven gallons of milk a day. Her seven day record made at last freshening as a senior four year old was 634 pounds milk and 32.24 pounds butter."

Prof. Woll of the University Farm at Davis, Cal., has recently published a circular on "Feeding Dairy Cows in California." This is a most timely subject, and one of utmost importance to dairymen in this State. Dairying conditions are somewhat different in California than in the East or Middle West and eastern standards of feeding dairy cows are not entirely applicable in this State. Owing to a somewhat different variety of feeds and a different chemical content, the same rations which are proving efficient and economical in the East cannot invariably be used here to advantage.

The following home-made feed mixture for calves is a good one—two parts of rolled or ground barley and one part of linseed, or flaxseed meal. Cottonseed meal may be substituted for the latter.

### Minorcas.

#### BLACK MINORCA GARDENS

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS

at Liberty Fair and Midwinter Show, Los Angeles. Cheapest EGGS for HATCHING from our SUPERIOR STRAIN of big-type, heavy-laying BLACK MINORCAS.

AT SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES for remainder of season. R. O. HAKELIER, 2111 S. Wilson Ave., Monterey Park, Alhambra, Cal. Phone 167R, Pomona Line, Convent Station.

### Rhode Islands

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On display at the Livestock Fair this week. Will exhibit a full line of Reds at Poultry Breeders' show in January.

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### FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS.

BOOKING FOR WINTER, SPRING DELIVERY. Thousands chicks off weekly now; open most week, till March, reduced. Leghorns, Anconas, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Ducks, Turkeys. Clearing customers \$5 yearly. Bred 30 generations back to lay winters, 200-250 eggs yearly. Half go to former customers. Doubling our 70,000 hatching capacity. Returned thousands dollars for chicks we couldn't supply. HUNDREDS BREEDERS, LAYING, YOUNGER PULLETS reduced. Circular with proof free. W. BEESON, North Bonnie, Pasadena, Cal.

HOGAN'S WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS. We had to take our advertisement out to catch up with our orders. We are now ready to fill orders for our fine baby chicks; there are no finer chicks or from any better laying stock than ours. We guarantee your satisfaction. LYON HATCHERY, Gardena, California.

### RABBIT REMEDIES AND SUPPLIES.

THE WELL-KNOWN GILMORE RABBIT FARM Remedies and supplies are carried by The Gilmore Seed Co., Sixth and Main Sts. They include Gilmore's Model Self-cleaning Hutch Plans, Mash Formula, Breeding Tons, Germicide Powder, Tanning Compound, Books: Cold, Ear-canker, Boll, Liver and other remedies. Ask for free folder.

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**IMPERIAL'S GREAT MILO MAIZE CROP AND HOW IT IS PRODUCED.**

Eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand, six hundred and thirty-five bushels of Imperial's Great Milo Maize were harvested in the Imperial Valley, California, in 1911. This is a record for any one crop in any one valley in the United States. The average yield per acre is 100 bushels. The Imperial Valley is the only place in the United States where the Milo Maize is raised in such large quantities. The Milo Maize is a hard endosperm variety, and is well adapted to the hot, dry climate of the Imperial Valley. It is a very early maturing variety, and is well adapted to the soil of the Imperial Valley. The Milo Maize is a very profitable crop, and is well adapted to the climate and soil of the Imperial Valley. The Milo Maize is a very early maturing variety, and is well adapted to the soil of the Imperial Valley. The Milo Maize is a very profitable crop, and is well adapted to the climate and soil of the Imperial Valley.

**Farm News of the Great Southwest**  
DOWN-TO-DATE REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.

**C**ALEXICO—Picking cotton is under way in the fields of Lower California, all lying within a few miles of the port of Calexico and tributary to it. Reports are to the effect that there are plenty of pickers and there is not likely to be a shortage of help. Cotton on the new lands is all looking well and, according to estimates, the yield will be large. Of the acreage, Chinese companies and individuals own about 60,000. Reports that are beginning to come in from the cotton ranches on the Mexican side tell of a very small actual loss because of the recent rains. The roads were in many places bad for a few days and little cotton was brought to the gins. More is coming in daily now. Up to this time the growers have had little difficulty in getting pickers and they are paying \$1.40 a hundred. It is stated that the present demand about equals the supply and many growers are wondering if the order recently issued by the government barring further entry of workers will not cause a shortage of help that had not been foreseen.

Unable to head off the shipment of many Chinese from Hongkong who had been started across before the order was issued, the Southern Pacific Company or the steamship companies have fifty Chinese now at San Francisco and about 250 more are expected to land soon. All these had been provided with passports and are coming with the expectation of picking cotton on ranches in Mexico.

**LARGE GRAPE ACREAGE.**  
**BRAWLEY.**—Nearly 2000 acres of grape vines will be set out in Imperial Valley next spring, according to Francis Heiny, local horticulturist. The success that has been attained by the vineyards that have come into full bearing, especially since prices went to a figure that was undreamed of a few years ago, is bringing about the increase. Among the vineyards that will be set out are 200 acres for Peter P. Hovey and his associates, near Brawley; 500 acres on the Mudd New River ranch southwest of Brawley in the No. 8 district; 160

**"SOME PUMPKINS."**  
**RIALTO.**—The soil in the Rialto citrus district and in the city as well has recently been demonstrated by the production of two phenomenal pumpkins. Both were grown with ordinary care, neither grower having any plan or idea of raising anything unusual. A. G. Owen, local Pacific Electric station agent, has a real garden along the P. E. right of way and there he grew a pumpkin, a perfect specimen in shape and color, which weighs sixty-seven pounds. H. B. Frisbie has grown a pumpkin which tips the scale at seventy-one pounds.

**SILLO OWNERS BUSY.**  
**REDLANDS.**—The farmers of this section have been busy for some time putting their silos in the best of condition, for this is the season of the year when corn and other forage crops, alfalfa, etc., is sealed in the big silos for winter feed. The farmers have learned by experience that here where the hot suns of summer dry out the silos that are made of wood it is necessary to go over them carefully each year and see that they are tight before the filling is begun. Some owners of wood silos have found it advisable to put in a good cement casing around the bottom of the big tubes where the foundation joins the superstructure. Most of the farmers here are also placing several feet of straw in the bottom of the silos to take care of the silage juices which cannot be drained off. It is these juices that have caused so much excitement in dry communities among farm hands who drank them. The forage crops this year have been exceptionally good and at the Hollow Hill, Marigold farm, Osburn and other big dairy farms the silos are well filled now.

**AT COTTON CONFERENCE.**  
**PHOENIX (Ariz.)**—A strong delegation represented Arizona at the World's Cotton Conference in New Orleans October 13-16. Among the delegates were Dwight B. Heard, chairman of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce Cotton Committee and one of the largest planters of the Salt River Valley; Edward F. Parker, general manager for the Southwest Cotton Company, the Goodyear Company's Arizona subsidiary; E. W. Hudson, member of the State Horticultural Commission and considered the State's leading cotton expert; F. W. Griffin, president of the Chamber of Commerce; W. B. Thomsen, cashier of the Phoenix National Bank; B. A. Marks, attorney, and Judge Peter D. Overfield of Casa Grande. Mr. Heard was on the programme for an address on "New Sources of Cotton Production."

**FARM RETURNS.**  
**YUCAIPA.**—State inspectors have been recently inspecting the grade and pack of apples being shipped out of Yucaipa. Their duty is to go from one end of the State to the other, making inspections of fruit, vegetables and farm products. One of the inspectors, in talking about the crops in California for the year, said: "It has been a great year for the California farmer. He has produced crops worth all of \$800,000,000 and, as there is only 100,000 of them, his gross income can be seen to be about \$6000 to \$8000. Of this amount surely not more than half would be necessary to put in the crops, harvest them and run the farm during the year. That leaves \$3000 a year as his net income for the year. Of course, every farmer did not get that much, but many of them did and many got more." The crops, according to the inspector, are split up approximately \$250,000,000 for field crops, the same amount for fruits and all of \$200,000,000 for live stock and animals. The farmers have almost all had big crops and for them have received in many cases phenomenal prices. There is a higher standard throughout the State, especially in the close grading of fruit, according to the inspectors who have been here. The orange crop was the most valuable of the State, with apricots next. Peaches and apples are also especially valuable.

Very little black, red or citricola scale has been found by Riverside county citrus grove inspectors this month.

**ASSOCIATION MEN TO TALK AT MEETING.**  
Manager G. Harold Powell of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Manager C. Thorpe of the Walnut Growers' Association and other officials of producers' associations will talk on co-operation in agricultural industries at the annual meeting of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau, to be held at the Santa Anita Rancho at Santa Anita, Wednesday, November 5. Officers will be elected, including a director-at-large for the home department, at this meeting. There will be a basket lunch and a stock-judging demonstration. Plans will be laid for the representation of the bureau on the State Farm Bureau Federation.

**LOCAL SOIL SURVEY.**  
To determine the nature of soil types in the Los Angeles area California, in order that local farmers and fruit growers may be assisted in fitting crops to soils to best advantage, the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the California Agricultural Experiment Station, has made a soil survey of the area. The report of the survey published by the department contains a colored soil map of the area showing the approximate location of farms and the extent and distribution of the various soil types. The report contains seventy-eight pages of text describing the various soils and discussing their capabilities. It also includes a brief historical and geographical sketch of the region, together with statistics relating to the climate and farm practices. A great variety of soils occur in the Los Angeles area and the report classifies them into four groups, which are subdivided into thirteen series. Copies of the report may be had free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

California will produce 2,888,000 bushels of corn this year. The condition is below the average because of the dry spring.

**About PUMPS—**  
**The Most Water at the Least Cost**

There's your mark by which to judge your plant—the most water produced at the least cost of original installation as well as the lowest upkeep and operating expense.

This is a question of importance—it's a serious matter and you can best solve it by putting your problem in the hands of a company whose record proves them able to handle it. We do not find it to be of advantage to us to recommend a deep well turbine where a horizontal centrifugal should be installed. We cannot find it to be of advantage to us to recommend anything but the proper equipment, because we manufacture all types of irrigating pumps.

There is a Bean pump for every condition that may be met, and every Bean Pump manufactured has distinctive features not found in other pumps. Our Bean Universal, belted, is the best pump you can buy where a belted rig is the right kind of pump to install.

Our Bean Deep Well Turbine for high heads—it's a highly efficient pump. Scores of ranchers have had this pump in the ground for years and they don't know what pump trouble is—they have never had it.

Our Bean Universal Direct Connected Electric pump is a sturdy, reliable outfit. Where power is available it is reasonable to suppose that you will prefer this. This is the pump to install—it will give you years of service.

If you cannot easily connect with an electric power line, there isn't a pump built that will give you greater efficiency than our Bean Universal Engine Driven, Direct Connected to 1-inch pump. Here's a pump that delivers water with no little fuss as an electric direct connected rig—it's entirely dependable and the volume of water will surprise you. This pump is operating in every case at a very low cost.

The coupon below will obtain for you our honest opinion, concerning your particular pumping problem, and it will not obligate you.

Distance to water below surface of ground.....  
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If water is to be raised above surface of ground, how high. (Length and size of pipe line)  
Volume of water desired (gallons per minute).....  
If you have pit give width..... length..... depth.....  
H.P. of motor or engine if you have that equipment.....  
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**"THE HOUSE OF CROPMAKERS"**  
Will Tell You How

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will produce results for you at the lowest cost per acre.

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Let Us Talk With You About It.

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Can save you money as this seed was raised on our ranches at Yuma.

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Will last a lifetime. No wick. No chimney. No daily or weekly cleaning. No smoke, soot or grease.

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ASSOCIATION MEN TO TALK AT MEETING.

Manager G. Harold Powell of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Manager C. Thorpe of the Walnut Growers' Association and other officials of producers' associations will take on co-operation in agricultural industries at the annual meeting of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau, to be held at the Santa Anita Ranch at Santa Anita, Wednesday, November 3.

Officers will be elected, including a director-at-large for the home department, at this meeting. There will be a basket lunch and a stock-judging demonstration. Plans will be laid for the representation of the bureau on the State Farm Bureau Federation.

**SOME PUMPKINS.**

MILO.—The soil in the Imperial valley is rich in the phosphorus content. It is a fact that the Imperial valley is one of the best places in the world for growing pumpkins. The Imperial valley is one of the best places in the world for growing pumpkins. The Imperial valley is one of the best places in the world for growing pumpkins.

**LARGE GRAPE ACREAGE.**

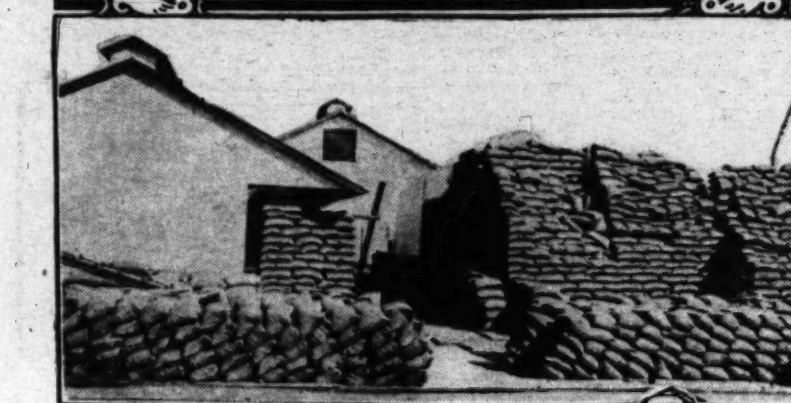
IMPERIAL.—Nearly 2000 acres of grape vines will be set out in Imperial Valley next spring, according to Francis Henry, who is in charge of the Imperial Valley Vineyard Association.

**DOWN-TO-DATE REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.**

**Farm News of the Great Southwest**

# IMPERIAL'S GREAT MILO MAIZE CROP AND HOW IT IS PRODUCED.

**EL CENTRO.**—Sixty-seven thousand, eight hundred and sixteen acres of golden-headed milo maize are being harvested in the Imperial Valley, the total harvest being estimated at 65,000 tons with a valuation of about \$3,750,000. Hundreds of swarthy Mexicans are busily engaged in going up and down the long rows of drooping milo, slashing the many heads to right



Milo Maize, in the Field, and Sacked at Warehouse.

**SOME STUMP PULLER**

Will sell puller or take contract pulling if large enough. Reason for selling, does not pay to monkey with small jobs. Puller operated by two horses. As strong and efficient a machine as there is made. Pulls tough green eucalyptus up to 20 or 24 inches without digging around them. Pulls two acres small stumps or three-fourth of an acre large stumps from one anchorage. Better act if interested. This ad only appears once. Machine is absolutely as good in every respect as new one costing now over \$500. Will sell for \$300, quick cash sale.

**FRANK BUTLER**  
Panama Hotel, 403 E. Fifth St., Los Angeles.

acres being seeded and harvested that year. In 1914 the acreage had grown more than 50 per cent. and was calculated at 12,482. In 1916 the area cropped and harvested was no less than 52,207 acres. The increase in acreage was kept up during the succeeding two years, for in 1918 the estimated acreage was 81,648 acres. This has been the high-water mark as far as acreage has been concerned, for this year the cotton crop cut into the milo acreage, and it dropped more than 14,000 acres, the official estimate being 67,316 acres.

Preparation of the seed bed in Imperial Valley is very interesting. It has been the practice to follow a barley or wheat crop with milo in the same year. When possible, the land is plowed early in the fall or winter to a depth of eight or ten inches and allowed to lie in the rough until the spring, when barley is not planted. In this condition the soil absorbs a large portion of the slight Imperial Valley winter rainfall, enough to keep it slightly moist, and the ground is materially bettered by the weathering action. Unless the field is very weedy, no further treatment is necessary until it is prepared for seeding, at which time the seed bed is usually prepared with a disc harrow if for any reason spring plowing becomes necessary, it is always more shallow than fall plowing, otherwise too much moisture will be lost by evaporation and difficulty will be experienced in working the land down properly for seeding. In fact, except on the most favorable soil, more work is always required to prepare a good seed bed on spring-plowed than on fall-plowed land.

**EVEN SEED BED BEST.**

The seed beds, when best, are smooth and even, with a shallow mulch on the surface, while the soil below the surface is firm and slightly moist. This condition is imperative for seeding in the valley, as most of the grain sorghums are rather soft and rot easily if the soil is cold. Fall-plowed land produces better crops unless the spring-plowed land is given special attention.

The time to plant milo maize in the valley depends to some extent on the location and the character of the soil. Planting should not be done until the soil and atmosphere are quite warm. This usually occurs in the Imperial Valley about the first of May. If planted much earlier, the atmosphere and soil are too cold for best growth. On the other hand, if the planting is delayed for several weeks, the soil is apt to

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**SEED DRILLED IN.**

The most common method of planting milo maize is with the corn planter, filled with sorghum seed plates. With this implement, the seed is drilled in rows two to three and a half feet apart, the seed is spaced in the row about four inches. In some cases, grain drills have been used for planting the crop, by stopping up enough of the holes to give the proper spacing between the rows. This implement, however, is not in general use, as it plants too shallow and too heavily for any but the most favorable conditions. The distance of from two to three and a half feet provides ample room for cultivation and development of the plants.

Dwarf milo is used almost exclusively in the valley. Some feterita is planted, although not extensively. Dwarf milo can be seeded heavier than some of the other varieties. It is seeded as heavily as the land will permit, otherwise the plants stool profusely, causing uneven development of the heads as well as uneven ripening.

care should be exercised to see that the seed is placed below the surface mulch in contact with moist soil, which it may quickly absorb the water needed for germination. This will usually be at a depth of from two to three inches.

If the seed bed is rough and open, as is the case sometimes on spring plowed land, deeper planting may be advisable. If planted too shallow, the seed will be placed in the dry mulch, where germination will be delayed, often resulting in a poor, uneven stand.

When the surface of the soil is rough and open, or the layer of dry soil so deep that it is difficult to get the seed down to moisture, good results are obtained here by attaching a shovel furrow opener on the shoes of the planter. These shovels provide small furrows by pushing the clods and dry soil aside, thus making it much easier to get the seed down to the moist seed bed below. This provides a condition much the same as that obtained by listing, except that the furrows are smaller and much shallower, being no deeper than necessary to get the seed below the mulch. Listing milo maize

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVENTEEN.)



**"Set 'em Snug"**

"It's the little things that count, son, when you're blasting for tree planting—tamping, for instance. It takes about three minutes and it's just as quick and easy to do it right as to do it wrong. The Hercules Powder Co.'s book, 'Progressive Cultivation' tells you all about it. If you follow the directions in this book you'll always get the best results with

## HERCULES DYNAMITE

"I tell you—there's nothing like it. Hercules Dynamite gave me my start in the fruit growing business—and I owe a big part of a good sized balance in the bank to the knowledge I got from 'Progressive Cultivation'. This book tells you all about the uses of explosives on the farm and in the orchard. And it tells you how to use dynamite to get the best results—gives you full directions illustrated by photographs and diagrams.

"Every orchardist in this township should have this book—and he can have it, free, if he'll sign the coupon and send it to the Hercules Powder Co."

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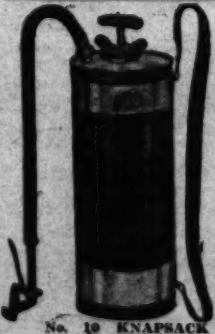
Hercules Powder Company, 1022 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: Please send me copy of "Progressive Cultivation."

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**ALBERT LEA SPRAYER COMPANY**  
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Manufacturers of  
"A Sprayer for Every Purpose"



The boys' and girls' club contest at the Riverside Fair was watched with great interest by elders and youngster alike. The prize of \$20 and a registered Duroc sow from the Falfadale ranch of

**GROWS SLOWLY AT FIRST.**  
The attention necessary for the crop of young plants to make their way through the soil is not so hard as it is for the mature plants. On heavy or wet soils, the seedling may be absolutely helpless at the bottom of the furrow. It is possible to obtain a deeper seedling in the soil by using other methods. The plants are forced to develop several inches deeper than in any other method. In this manner the main roots are gradually filled in with successive cuttings. This furrow is allowed to remain open until the plants attain some size, when it is gradually filled in with successive cuttings. This furrow is allowed to remain open until the plants attain some size, when it is gradually filled in with successive cuttings. This furrow is allowed to remain open until the plants attain some size, when it is gradually filled in with successive cuttings.

**EDGEMOOR HERD MAKES DAIRY HISTORY.**  
California has again attracted the attention of the live stock and dairy world, and is well on its way to its highest place in the annals of the dairy industry. The Edgemoor Farm herd of Guernsey cows, owned by W. H. Dugue of San Diego county, carried off the largest part of the honors at the 1919 National Dairy Show in Chicago. The Edgemoor herd is a remarkable demonstration of the value of a well-bred herd of Guernsey cows. The herd is composed of 11 cows and two calves, and has won a record of 11 first prizes in the Guernsey division of the National Dairy Show. The herd is owned by W. H. Dugue of San Diego county, and is the largest and best of its kind in California.

**MAKES DAIRY HISTORY.**  
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**PIG CLUB CONTEST AN INTERESTING FEATURE**

The boys' and girls' club contest at the Riverside Fair was watched with great interest by elders and youngster alike. The prize of \$20 and a registered Duroc sow from the Falfadale ranch of



**The Boy and the Pig.**  
Fred Cutter of Spadra is showing his elders new tricks in raising hogs. His boar pig "Dempsey" won first in the Boys' Pig Club divisions at the State Fair and at the Riverside Fair this year.

**LICE INCREASE COST OF RAISING SWINE.**  
Lice add a cent a pound to the cost of producing pork. This has been found in tests just completed at the experiment farm of the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md. Twenty-four lousy hogs were secured and divided into two lots as nearly equal as to quality of animals as possible. The two lots were managed and fed in the same way with the exception that one lot was treated to prevent lice. The animals were weighed at regular intervals and at the end of the fattening period it was found that the hogs infested with lice cost a cent a pound more to fatten than those which were free of the troublesome pest. The officials of the department who had charge of this experiment gave an interesting side light in connection with securing the lousy animals. They communicated with some of the department's field men, asking them to locate lousy hogs. It was some time before a reply was received to this surprising order. After the lousy hogs were purchased the owner learned why, and he immediately built a dipping vat and began to treat the animals to prevent lice.

make over 500 pounds of butter in ten months, and many of the mature cows will run close to 800 pounds of butter in ten months. When we consider that the average cow in the United States produces less than 300 pounds of butter fat per year, the value of these animals will be readily recognized.

The Diamond Bar Ranch of Spadra is continuing to win its share of the ribbons at the leading live stock exhibits in California. At the 1919 California State fair at Sacramento and the Southern California fair at Riverside this herd was a heavy winner. The herd is also being exhibited at the Los Angeles Live Stock Show, which closes today. The herd will also be shown at the California International Live Stock Show at San Francisco where it will undoubtedly repeat its winnings.

The Llano Vista Ranch at Ferris has been very successful in the show ring during the past season, which has brought additional honors to this well known herd of Hampshire swine. Every animal in this herd not a champion has a sire or dam that has received championship honors. The foundation herd on this ranch was the championship herd at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The Winsor Ranch, Bonita, is continuing to win honors at the live stock shows on its fine herd of Duroc swine. The sow Model Defender Lady has been grand champion at the 1919 California State fair, the San Diego county fair and the Southern California fair at Riverside this year. She is one of the best Duroc sows in the United States, and would undoubtedly win high honors in any show ring, not excepting the national swine show at Des Moines, Iowa, or the International Live Stock Show at

**Third Sale of Shorthorns**  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF  
**California Shorthorn Breeders' Association**  
WILL BE HELD AT  
California Building, Exposition Grounds, SAN FRANCISCO, in conjunction with the San Francisco Live Stock Show, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1919, at 1:30 p.m., sharp.  
**30 Head Registered Cows and Heifers**  
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For Catalogue, Address  
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**THE AYRSHIRE COW IN AMERICA**  
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**BLUE RIBBON MEAT MEAL**  
ESPECIALLY PREPARED TO BALANCE THE SWINE RATION. INQUIRE OF YOUR NEIGHBOR TO LEARN ITS VALUE.  
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**KING SEGIS PONTIAC JANNEK**  
In whose veins flows the blood of KING SEGIS PONTIAC AND PONTIAC KORNDYKE. His female ancestors were heavy milk and butter producers. As an individual he cannot be excelled.  
**A FEW SONS FOR SALE, WHICH ARE OUT OF HEAVY PRODUCING COWS ONE READY FOR SERVICE**  
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Registered Duroc Jersey Hogs  
We are offering a few top-notch young hogs and gilts of April and May farrow. These are of the well-known and proven ORION CHERRY KING and GRAND GOLDEN MODEL lines of breeding. If you want large litters of quick growing, strong, vigorous pigs, that will make you money, come and pick your herd headers here. Cholera immune.  
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Our business is to buy HOGS, and we are ready to pay cash for any number, regardless of kind, size or breed.  
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**MAY ROSE DUROCS**  
"Watch Their Smoke"  
Our DUROC hogs were not at the State Fair on account of the railroad tie-up, but the judge there, DWIGHT PUTMAN, from Nebraska, visited our herd, among others, and said our sows were the best he had seen. That our boar would have been FIRST and JUNIOR CHAMPION there and that conditions to grow the best pigs are ideal here.  
**PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR A FALL BOAR ELLIOTT-BRANT RANCHO, OWENSMOUTH, CAL.**

**Winsor Ranch Durocs**  
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The Largest Boar on the Pacific Coast.  
82 inches from between eyes to root of tail 40 inches high; weight 965 pounds.  
**Great Model**  
By the Iowa Grand Champion, Great Wonder.  
We are breeding the largest sows in the West to these two boars. We own the largest sow and the largest boar on the Pacific Coast. See our herd at the fairs.  
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Los Angeles Office, 1036 MARSH-STRONG BLDG.  
Breeders of Registered Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China and Hampshire Swine.  
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See our exhibit at the Los Angeles Live Stock Show, October 18 to 20, Exposition Park.

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FOR SALE—Duroc boars ready for service, Crittle Breed. Gilts all sold.  
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ready for hard service immediately. Well grown, wide, deep barrels and rumps, heavy bone, just the kind to head a herd of good sows and priced so that you can't afford to use one of lesser quality. Sired by P. L. and W.'s Great Model, litter brother of Great Model.  
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Six fine gilts 5 mos. old. Pure bred Shropshire Two good boars 5 mos. old. Five aged ewes. Several fine weanling. Five lambs, 3 mos. old. 5 Ram lambs 5 mos. old.  
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A few big, roomy, arch-backed sows and gilts of choice breeding for sale—bred for fall litters.  
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Weanling pigs of both sexes at very reasonable prices. Visit the ranch and see these animals.  
**Ortega Underhill Ranch**  
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Three proven boars of unsurpassed breeding and high individual merit.

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A few gilts for sale. Bred for fall litters. Weanling pigs of both sexes, sired by  
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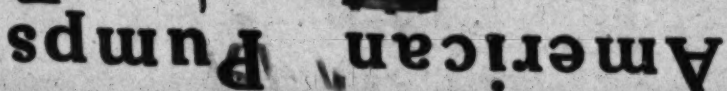
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**THE ADVANCED TYPE POLAND CHINAS**  
Model Fellow, 249121; Orange King, 271227; King Geraldine Jones, King's Timmy; Master Buster; the sires at the head of her.  
**BOARS AND SOWS FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES**  
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**Poland China Weanling Pigs**  
Big, rugged youngsters with broad backs, big strong legs—Cholera-immuned. They inherit these qualities from their good sires and dams.  
Sired by our mammoth herd boar, "EL PROFFTO" and by Longfellow Price, Grand Champion at the 1916 Omaha Swine Show.  
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**Citrus Nurseries**  
**San Dimas, California**

**Los Angeles HAUSER PACKING COMPANY**

BY ARTHUR E. HENDERLEY.

Some soils in Southern California are difficult to work until they have become pliable by penetration of moisture to a depth of several inches. The last rains have been general over this region, and the soil, in most districts, has been moistened to a considerable depth. Get out the spade or the plow immediately and turn over and pulverize the soil while the moisture remains in the ground. We may not get another soaking rain for many weeks.

Turn under vegetable matter and weeds, so that the fertility and pliability of the soil may be improved, and the pernicious insects given a setback. Then rake and pulverize and lay out your winter garden on paper before beginning operations. Those recently from the regions east of the Big Divide may be surprised to know that in Southern California a dozen or more vegetables can be raised throughout the winter.

## PLANT 'EM NOW

In the desert regions of the Southwest, in the Imperial, Coachella, Blythe, Yuma and Salt River Valleys these may be planted and in addition seed-beds for tomatoes and peppers, and spinach may be planted in the open field. Grasshoppers prove a great pest to all vegetables in the interior valleys.

Many varieties of table beets may be planted now, the Egyptian kind being preferred by many gardeners. You will need two ounces to the 100 feet of row. Make the rows two feet apart, and thin to six inches in the row. They will produce vegetables in from three to four months.

This is an excellent time to plant carrot. Plant one ounce to the 100 feet of row, twenty-four-inch rows, a half-inch deep and thin to six inches apart. They will mature in about four months.

**LETTUCE FOR CHRISTMAS.**  
Lettuce grows better in the fall than summer. Plant the New York Market head lettuce, sometimes called the Los Angeles lettuce. Make the rows two feet apart and

If you get good onion seed, it will respond readily to proper cultural treatment. Make the rows twenty-four inches apart. When the fourth leaf appears, thin to five inches the row. Or plant onion sets in rows eight or ten inches apart and five inches apart.

row. They mature in from two and o

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**GARDEN & ORCHARD**  
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Prompt and efficient service rendered  
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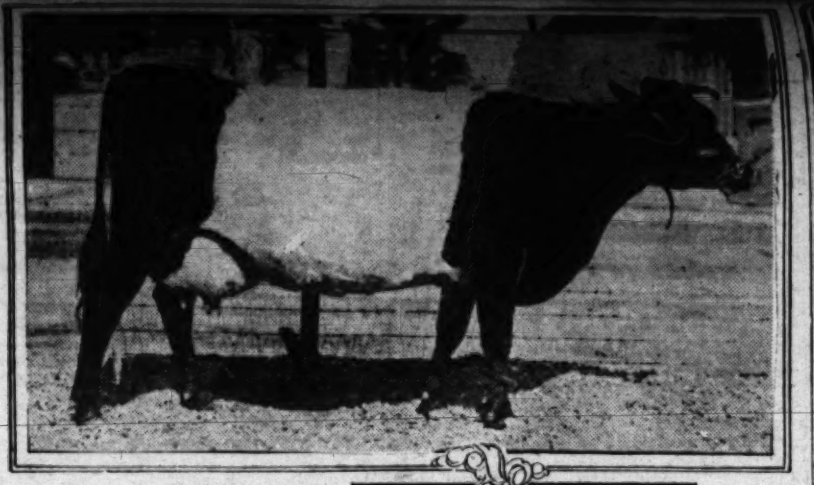


CATTLE BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ACCESS TO OTHER PREVENTS SORE EARS.

also been used with good results. Thick crude oil is good while pine tar has been used with good results. Use the heaviest oil or grease available and the one that stays on longest. After a good case begins, it is difficult to cure. And once an ear is badly scalded, it is never again normal, either in shape or thickness.

Access to a good oil and plenty of oil after a good case begins, it is difficult to cure. And once an ear is badly scalded, it is never again normal, either in shape or thickness.



Dutch Belted Cow.  
One of the most interesting exhibits in the dairy section of the Livestock Show is the group of eight Dutch Belted cattle from the herd of Frank Reed Sanders, Chandler, Ariz. They are being exhibited for the first time at a California show.

LIVE-STOCK BULLETIN.

BY H. S. HOARD.

Probably the most sought exhibit at the Los Angeles Live Stock Show is that of the Edgemoor Farm of Santee. This San Diego county Guernsey herd made dairy cow history at the recent National Dairy Show in Chicago by winning Grand Champion Guernsey bull and fifteen firsts with a string of twenty-three animals.

The Elliott-Brant Rancho of Owensmouth is elated over the showing made by its herd sire May King of Fern Ridge at the National Dairy Show in Chicago. The bull, which took grand championship at the 1919 California State fair after going through a railroad wreck and breaking off one of his horns, won third aged bull at the great national event. Considering that the finest Guernseys in the United States were shown,



Tecumseh Blanc No. 1469  
One of the greatest transmitting sires of the Tecumseh breed. He has inherited heavy production from his dam, Redella, and his grand-dam, Imported Fannette. Two of his first daughters to freshen gave 6 quarts of milk per day with first kids.  
Come and see this great buck and the fine kids which he throws.  
SERVICE FEE \$10.  
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MRS. A. L. S. HANSEN  
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TOGGENBURG GOATS FOR SALE—Pure bred bucks; one mature hornless, brown, perfect mark, price right. Buck kids, pure bred, registered, several, \$50 to \$100. Pure bred does, 15-16 registered grade does, \$125, \$300 and \$400. One bred to ALLESANDRO 1101, other to "Sir Christopher" 2409; one brown doe not milking, bred to pure buck, only \$30. Registered grade kids (weaned now), \$20 to \$100. PASADENA GOAT RANCH, at Lamanda Park, Cal., two miles north on Santa Anita Ave. Colorado 1908. Don't phone Sunday, come cut to ranch.

PAUL TAMARIX, NO. 957  
THE GREAT TOGGENBURG BUCK IS BACK IN LOS ANGELES. He is famous as the producer of heavy milking daughters. He is richly bred, his pedigree speaks for itself. Sired by CHIEFTAIN 281 and his granddam out of FANNETTE and RISMARCK. He is NATURALLY HORNLESS—SHORT-HAIRED—VIGOROUS. His kids give 4 and 5 quarts at first kidding and 6 quarts at second kidding. SERVICE FEE, \$10.00.  
The "W" TOGGENBURG GOAT RANCH—C. W. Ward, Prop.  
2131 Florence Ave. Huntington Park, Cal.

GOOD BULL COMES TO LOS ANGELES COUNTRY.  
A high class young Guernsey bull, inspiring the Edgemoor Farm at Santee, for the Adair Stock Farms in San Fernando Valley. This young bull was bred by Mr. Dupee. He was made grand champion at the recent San Diego County fair, and is being shown at the Los Angeles Live Stock Show.  
Mr. Adamson is taking great pains in developing the Adair Stock Farm. He is making a reputation for a high-class production and production of the animals in his herd and is getting some of the best sires obtainable for this purpose.  
He is one of the most enthusiastic members of the Cow-testing Department of the

Southwest Cattle Loan Co.  
Jno. L. Knorpp, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
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Has Stood by One Principle  
A positive worm expeller—A general conditioner and Blood Purifier:  
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**Southwest Cattle Loan Co.**



## GOOD BULL COMES TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

A high class young Guernsey bull, inspiration of Edgemoor, has recently been purchased for a reported consideration of \$2000, by M. H. Adamson from Walter H. Dupee of the Edgemoor Farm at Santee, for the Adohr Stock Farms in San Fernando Valley. This young bull was bred by Mr. Dupee. He was made grand champion at the recent San

Diego County fair, and is being shown at the Los Angeles Live Stock Show. Mr. Adamson is taking great pains in developing the Adohr Stock Farm. He is producing certified milk which is proving very popular in the city of Los Angeles and is making a reputation for a high-class product. In addition, he is looking after the breeding and production of the animals in his herd and is getting some of the best sires obtainable for this purpose.

He is one of the most enthusiastic members of the Cow-testing Department of the



Added to San Fernando Valley Herd.

Young Guernsey bull purchased by M. H. Adamson from Walter H. Dupee.

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The ear of a Duroc pig seems to be its most sensitive spot. Whereas white pigs may blister all over, a Duroc seldom scalds anywhere except on the ears. But those

were one and terribly sore, especially on pasture. And once an ear is badly scalded usually prevent the ears getting sore, but it is never again normal, either in shape or thickness.

Access to a good oiler and plenty of oil after a good case begins, it is difficult to check. Use the heaviest oil or grease available and the one that stays on longest. Thick crude oil is good while pine tar has also been used with good results.

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Junior, Senior and Grand Champion Cows;  
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Select a bull from these champions to head your herd. He will increase the merits of your individuals and the merit of their products. Write for information.  
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### 34.77-lb. Holstein Bull for Sale

From great producing families on both sides of his pedigree. Well marked, large size, soon ready for service. Sired by 32.76-lb. bull SEGIS PONTIAC DE KOL BURKE LUIT and out of the 34.77-lb. cow, COLOMA BEAUTY BUTTER MAID. She is now on 10-day and yearly test and going strong. She is one of the most promising 4-year-old heifers in the State.

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### 36.01 HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.

Well marked — well grown — good and straight Dam: BLACK PATTI, 6884, A.R.O. record, 3 days, 26.01 lbs. of butter—\$18.25 lbs. of milk. 34 days, 106.45 lbs. butter—2672.20 lbs. of milk. The fourth month after freshening she made 100 lbs. of butter—a very heavy and persistent producer. Sire: PRINCE HIRKE WALKER, 176950, a son of PRINCE GELSCHE WALKER, from 26.55 lb. daughter of JULIANA KING OF RIVERSIDE. Send for extended pedigree and picture.  
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His sire, King of the Pontiacs, has 241 A.R.O. daughters, 25 with records from 30 to 44 pounds of butter in 7 days. The daughters of King Pontiac Netherland Segis are making good records, one made 30.32 pounds of butter in 7 days. One of his sons or grandsons at the head of your herd will increase your profits.  
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**\$50 to \$100 Each**

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**GERTIE'S GOLDEN VICTOR**

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Station have laws governing the operation of trucks to pass uniform truck laws. Many of highways in his efforts to get Congress behind S. S. Green, New York Commissioner of Motor Vehicle Bureau, the county clerk down the shaft to a fairly smooth finish. strap this operation will effectively cut every cloth. Pull back and forth on the and pass one turn of a strap around the journal, after cutting it to the proper size. A piece of the every cloth around the

#### TRUCK LEGISLATION

## Adjusting the Loose Tractor Main Bearings.

A loose, hollow bond in the tractor indicates that the main bearings are loose. Any further operation of the machine without remedying this trouble would be making matters worse, would cause great wear on the bearings and perhaps get the crank shaft out of true. It is possible for the farmer, if he has a small shop and an experienced mechanic, to adjust the main bearings on his tractor. It is generally advisable, however, to intrust this job to the service men of the dealer from

## IMPORTANCE OF SUBSOILING IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE.

BY H. A. CRAFTS.

THE value of subsoiling in the process of California agriculture cannot be overestimated.

The land area of the State is about 99,898,880 acres; but the greater part of this area is mountainous, and not susceptible of cultivation. In 1910 the area in farms in the State was 27,921,444 acres, but not all of this area was improved farm land. The latter in 1910 had an area of 11,385,894 acres. The average size of the California farms at that date was 316.7 acres. In 1910 the irrigated farm acreage in the State amounted to 2,664,104 acres.

Thus it will be seen that California is largely a State of dry farming; and it is in dry farming that subsoiling is found most important. This by reason of the paramount necessity of conserving the natural rainfall.

California is not only a State of dry farming, but is a State of rainless summers; and here is another feature making the importance of subsoiling all the more apparent. Dry farming in such an arid State as

Colorado, for instance, is a different proposition, for the reason that summer rains are quite common. I have seen summers in Colorado which might be called "wet" summers. In other words there was rainfall during the growing season sufficient to make crops with out the need of irrigation.

Not so in California. Our summers are rainless and there is an end of it. Hence the importance of having the land cultivated under dry farming methods put in first-class shape for the reception and retention of every cubic foot of water falling during the rainy season.

And time enters the problem also. All cultivated land should be put in shape very early in the fall in order to take and absorb the entire downpour, early as well as late.

#### THE TRACTOR'S PART.

Here steps in the farm tractor as the only tool capable of handling the subsoiling proposition. In the first place, the farm

tractor makes subsoiling practically possible, for alone subsoiling, but when it becomes a question of breaking up the old plow soles formed under horse-power treatment, and of stirring the soil even to a greater depth, the farm tractor is perfectly capable of doing the work and doing it well.

For instance, the farm tractor will pull a combination subsoil plow, which subsoils to a depth of thirty inches and furrows the surface to the depth of twelve inches all at one and the same time.

If need be harrows, discs, clod crushers, rollers, etc., may follow the plow at the same time. That is sure to put the land in first-class shape for receiving and retaining the rainfall, as well as for the germination and rooting of crops.

Yet there is policy in subsoiling irrigated land, for it is a well known fact that the very process of irrigating land year after year creates what is known as an "irrigation sole," a crust, or a substratum that is impervious to the proper percolation and absorption of moisture.

Here again appears the exceeding utility of the farm tractor, for this is the only tool capable of dealing in a summary manner with the "irrigation sole."

## SUGAR-BEET SEED SHORTAGE IMMINENT.

Shortage of sugar-beet seed in the United States for the 1921 plantings will be serious unless the beet-sugar companies and seed growers in this country arrange immediately for the production of a large part of their sugar-beet seed requirements for that year. This statement by the United States Department of Agriculture is based upon unofficial but reliable reports from representatives of beet-sugar companies and seed dealers who have recently visited the sugar-beet seed-producing countries of Europe.

The sugar-beet seed situation for 1921 is serious because of the limited production of sugar-beet seed in Europe as compared with former years, because of the increased activity in beet-sugar production in European countries and because of the increased acreage planted to beets in this country in recent years. It is probable that several years will elapse before normal quantities of sugar-beet seed will be produced in European countries. American growers, therefore, must depend to a considerable extent upon home-grown sugar-beet seed. There seems to be no good reason why this country should not produce its full requirement of sugar-beet seed annually. The domestic production of sugar-beet seed, now totaling millions of pounds, has demonstrated that sugar-beet seed of the highest quality may be produced in this country.

The present indications are that there is sufficient sugar-beet seed, either imported or domestic, now in the hands of nearly all of the beet-sugar companies in the United States to take care of the entire acreage to be planted to sugar beets in 1920, but that there is very little foreign sugar-beet seed now available for importation, and that the foreign production in the immediate future will be limited. Since sugar-beet seed stored under normal conditions will retain its vitality for several years, it would be advisable for sugar companies to secure any sugar-beet seed of good quality now available and not more than two years old.

The domestic beet-seed production is increasing rapidly. In 1918 about 6000 acres of sugar-beet seed were grown, while in 1919 upwards of 10,000 acres were planted to beet roots for seed in the United States. Unfortunately, drought interfered with a normal production of sugar-beet seed in some localities this past season, but the resulting production in yield was local and temporary and should not prevent or retard the efforts that are being made to produce in this country an adequate supply of sugar-beet seed to meet the American requirement in 1921 and the years following.

#### DOUBLE DECKERS FOR HOGS.

Use of double-decked auto trucks for hauling live stock is gaining in popularity in the Omaha Union Stockyards. Specially constructed trucks have increased greatly during the current summer as the farmers in this way are able almost to double the tonnage they formerly could haul to market. Trucks of this type are being used extensively in the transportation of feeder sheep from the market to the grazing districts.

#### CLEAN RING SLOTS.

When new rings are fitted to the pistons, be careful to see that the slots are cleaned of carbon, grease and dirt. It is best to have an experienced mechanic to fit in the rings, in order to assure proper clearance at the sides and ends. All valves should be kept tight, and ground when necessary, using the seating tool.

**BIGGEST HOG SHIPMENT.**  
The largest individual hog shipment ever received at the Kansas City market, consisting of 940 hogs which averaged 280 pounds apiece, a total of 265,720 pounds at pork on the hoof, recently was received from a Livingston county, Missouri, farmer. These porkers had rail service de luxe, as the sixteen cars they occupied were handled as a special live-stock train. The extra attention accorded this shipment was worth the trouble, as only three hogs, or about three-tenths of 1 per cent, were lost.

Do not run your tractor on the improved highway without removing or covering the lugs.

## The New 16-Valve TWIN CITY

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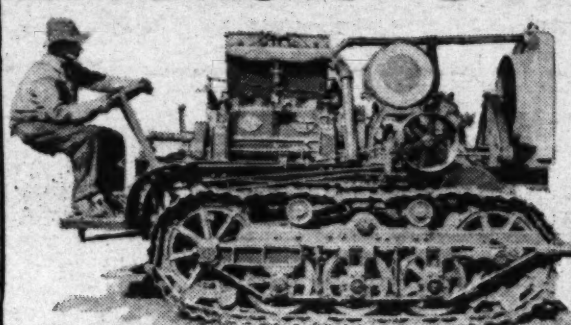
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## TAKING ADVANTAGE OF KNOWN FACTS ABOUT ALKALI SOILS.

BY J. J. CORCORAN.

There is a great wealth of technical knowledge about alkali that is more or less confusing to the average farmer. This confusion is due no doubt in a large measure to placing more emphasis on the technical facts about alkali than on practical ways for farmers to take advantage of these facts.

For all practical purposes it may be said that all plants or farm crops that will grow with the least amounts of moisture withstand the greatest amounts of alkali and all plants that will stand the greatest amounts of alkali will grow with the least amounts of water or moisture. By keeping this fact always in mind it can be seen how advantageous it is to select crops for alkali soils that are drought resistant, and where water for irrigation purposes is scarce, to select plants or crops that will mature early before the physical drought sets in in the late spring months. With some crops like the sorghums that require a warm soil to germinate the seeds it can be seen how advantageous it is to mulch the soil by cultivation to conserve the moisture during the early spring, provided there is no water for irrigation.

From a practical point of view the action of alkali on farm crops is a physiological drought and when this physiological drought acts together with the physical drought or lack of moisture, the action is doubly rapid and doubly injurious to plant growth. Keeping this fact in mind, the farmer should be doubly ready for immediate application of irrigation water. In many instances the acreage should be reduced as many failures come from trying to make a limited amount of water go over too great an acreage. A shortage of help when irrigation is necessary, poor facilities for getting the water over the acreage quickly at a time when the moisture is leaving the ground rapidly and a drying wind, are all common experiences to those who know failure. Planting a crop a few days late on land where there is alkali and when the moisture is limited, and the weather rapidly reducing the moisture is a common cause for a poor stand. Sugar beet growers fail some years and succeed other years on the same soil because of this. During the late fall, winter or early spring the evaporation is less rapid and advantage should be made of this fact as well as the fact that the soil contains more moisture because of rains.

### WHEN ALKALI KILLS.

One pound of alkali dissolved in twenty pounds of moisture in the soil to each 100 pounds of soil will admit many plants to grow and thrive, but allow this twenty pounds of water to evaporate down to ten pounds and still have the same one pound of alkali in solution and the same crops will wither and die on the same soil. Sugar beets that are started during months of low temperature and evaporation and with the moisture from the rainfall will have a fine growth of foliage to mulch the ground before the dry weather comes. A mulch of foliage keeps the soil at an optimum temperature for growth, will admit cultivation between the rows, in fact, produces optimum conditions for resisting the alkali in the soil.

A vigorous early start for a plant is a tremendous advantage in resisting alkali because it will permit earlier mulching by cultivation and plant shading and both tend to conserve moisture and therefore lessen the concentration of alkali.

Technical facts about alkali worked out in a laboratory where weathering factors are controlled sometimes fail in field practice and results. The writer has in mind an instance where a list of trees had been classified in order of their resistance to alkali in a laboratory. It was found in field practice that this list did not correspond with the list made in the laboratory because some trees began a vigorous growth earlier in the spring than others where there was more moisture and hence the amount of alkali dissolved in more liquid. Trees or plants that leave out earlier, or seeds that germinate at lower temperatures or earlier in the spring, have the advantage of getting a vigorous start before the injurious effects of drought appear and prevent the injurious effects from becoming acute by mulching the ground with their own foliage. The injurious effects of alkali increase with the rise of temperature of the soil which can be reduced by foliage shading. Alfalfa after it once gets a start soon covers the ground to such an extent that little moisture is ever lost by evaporation. Where too much alkali is a factor in preventing one getting a stand of alfalfa better results are to be had by fall-planting unless frosts are too severe for the young, tender plants.

### STUDY THE PLANTS.

For one who wishes to begin a comparative study of plants or trees that are more or less resistant to alkali, the following method will be helpful: (a.) Begin listing and observing plants and trees that grow and produce efficiently without irrigation, depending entirely on rainfall; (b.) List and observe plants and trees that grow and produce efficiently with one irrigation; (c.) List and observe plants whose life cycle or period of growth may be largely completed during the winter months when both physiological drought and physical drought are least injurious.

The growth of plants or trees may be retarded by too much water or too little water as well as too much alkali. The optimum amount of water for plant growth varies from 5 per cent in sandy loams to about five times as much in heavy soils. The wilting-point, or the amount of moisture in a heavy soil when a plant withers, may be as high as 10 per cent. From this it can be seen that since injurious amounts of alkali are most frequently found in heavy soils that much more water must be used on heavy soils if we are to get good results. The coarse soils or medium-sandy loams have been largely freed of alkali usually by

rainfall, and it is the medium heavy and heavy soils that demand our attention. Barley is a crop that makes considerable growth all through the fall, winter and early spring months when the moisture is most plentiful and the evaporation is lowest and has the ground well mulched before the warm drying months come, hence it is a favorite crop where there is little rainfall and considerable alkali. Some oats takes less water than others but some white oats takes as much as 200 tons of water more to the acre to mature than barley does. This is the reason that barley and not oats is grown extensively where there is little rainfall, yet in many places when the rainfall is a little short a little irrigation water is advisable just before it "goes into boot." In comparing the relative value of early and late planting it should be kept in mind that the sooner the crop covers the ground the sooner the crop begins the conservation of moisture and retarding of concentration of alkali in solution.

The reclamation of soils that contain injurious amounts of alkali on a large scale is too great a problem to be treated in this article, yet the above practices will be found helpful during the cropping period.

## RAIN DOES MORE GOOD THAN HARM.

A review of crop conditions on October 1 indicates that recent rains have been more beneficial to crops in general than harmful. The only damage was slight, beans, raisins and walnuts suffering slightly, while citrus fruits, table grapes, figs and apples showed improvement.

The condition of crops in the several counties, indicating percentage of an average crop, was as follows:

Los Angeles—Almonds, 90; apples, 95; figs, 95; wine grapes, 100; table grapes, 100; lemons, 72; olives, 70; Valencia oranges, 68; navel oranges, 61; pears, 80; walnuts, 107.

Riverside—Almonds, 35; apples, 70; wine grapes, 90; table grapes, 95; lemons, 72; olives, 55; navel oranges, 60; Valencias, 65; pears, 70; walnuts, 100.

San Bernardino—Apples, 105; wine grapes, 90; table grapes, 90; lemons, 65; olives, 85; navels, 58; Valencias, 60; walnuts, 100.

Orange—Lemons, 93; navels, 68; Valencias, 84; walnuts, 106.

San Diego—Apples, 100; wine grapes, 80; table grapes, 80; lemons, 75; olives, 45.

Ventura—Lemons, 80; navels, 30; walnuts, 103.

Santa Barbara—Lemons, 80; walnuts, 90.

### MILK DIET INSUFFICIENT.

Recent research work done by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station shows whole milk to be a good diet for young calves up to three months old. After this age the two calves experimented on developed symptoms of scant nourishment and went down hill until death finally came at the age of 176 and 208 days. Failure of the milk as a permanent diet for the ruminating animals is shown not to be due to quality or improper quantity of the nutrients, but probably to the inability of the animals to properly digest and utilize the milk unless accompanied by some kind of roughage. Disarrangement of the digestive system probably follows the abnormal symptoms noted in the experiment.

Keep the hog lots, troughs and watering places in sanitary condition.

## TRACTORS EFFICIENT FOR ORCHARD WORK.

Orchardists of this section of the country who have tried out both tractors and horse-drawn machines, as a rule, have found that the best way to secure thorough orchard cultivation so essential to production of high-quality fruit is to use the tractor and the disc harrow, the tool being covered with a shield of sheet metal to protect overhanging branches.

Tractor discs have been made which are wider and heavier than the horse-drawn implement, and it is thus possible to loosen the soil to a greater depth and get closer to the trees without injuring them. The tractor, also, does not nip off branches and tear foliage. Besides, the tractor can do the work in a much shorter time than horses, a great consideration just after rains such as have fallen this month.

The tractor manufacturer has recognized this peculiar adaptability of the tractor for orchard cultivation, and those who have not yet gone into the implement business and made harrows to fit their machines are planning such an extension of their business. Some tractors are equipped with harrows which differ radically in principle from the ones used with horses.

## CAUSES OF FAILURE OF COOLING SYSTEM.

Common causes of overheating in tractors are, pump failure, slipping of the fan belt, pump leaking air, stoppage of pipes by rubber gaskets, etc., and low speed when centrifugal pump is used.

The cooling system should be kept free from silt, encrustations and dirt, as these reduce the capacity of the radiator. When it is necessary to use water carrying mud or in any way forming a scale, a boiler compound should be used occasionally to clean off the scale. Soda ash or baking soda can be used in the same way. Prepare a concentrated solution of six pounds of soda ash in five gallons of water for twenty gallon cooling systems and others in proportion, and pour into radiator. After it has been allowed to stand for some time, the water should be drained off and the system thoroughly washed out.

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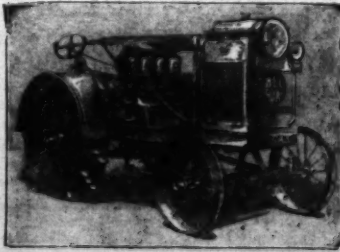
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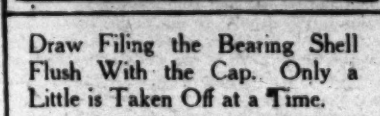
BY H. A. CRAFTS.

**BOILING**  
**VIA AGRICULTURE**

[Sunday, October 26, 1919.

It is possible for the farmer, if he has a small shop and an experienced automotive mechanic is available, to adjust the main bearings on his tractor. It is generally advisable, however, to intrust this job to the service men of the dealer from whom he bought the tractor. If for any reason this is impracticable, the following instructions will be of help in adjusting bearings.

Some tractor crank cases have hand holes by which the caps on the upper side of the bearings may be reached. In some cases the filing and tightening of these top caps may stop the trouble. In other tractors the crank case must be separated and



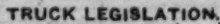
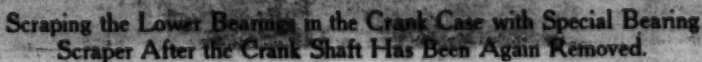
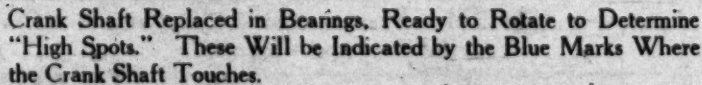
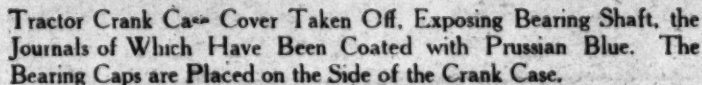
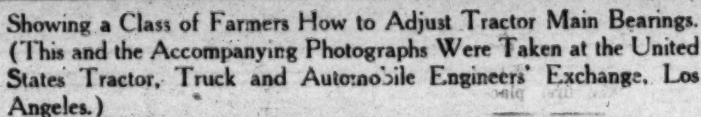
the crank shaft and bearings exposed. If the bearings are worn out, and new ones fitted in, the job requires a good deal of time and care, and the mechanic must have the proper tools, including bearing scrapers

## SCRAPE "HIGH" SPOTS.

It is necessary to thoroughly clean all surfaces and oil grooves before assembling. Place the upper caps, and rotate the crankshaft to determine alignment. It is necessary for one experienced in this kind of work to attend to this alignment job, as it is a very important part of the operation.

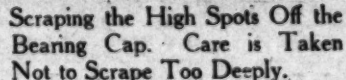
Replace the caps in exactly the same position as they were, and tighten the nuts. The ends of the bearings will be found too long, and must be drawn back a little at a time before they will fit. The bearing surfaces must be separated the thickness of a piece of paper, and tightened so that the crank shaft can just be turned with a hand. If the bearings are found too tight, shims of thin metal should be inserted until the right bearing is indicated. Put new cotter pins that fit snug. Thoroughly oil the bearing before replacing the upper half of the crank case.

When the bearing is badly burned or the crank shaft journal may be cut scored. Examine it, and if this be true the journal should be smoothed as much as possible. One way of doing this is to use



**KEEP TRACTOR BUSY.**

If necessary, solicit custom work for your tractor when your own work is done. But do not let the machine stand idle when there is plowing or other drawbar or belt work to do, in order to reduce the overhead expense due to interest and depreciation. If repairs are needed, complete them now.



**PHOENIX (Ariz.)**—The motor truck has proven almost indispensable in handling the cotton crop of the Salt River Valley. Many of the 9000 acres, devoted to long-staple Egyptian within the valley are remote from gins and therefore would have been seriously handicapped in the earlier days of horse and wagon transportation. Not so at the present time. Many farmers who are ten miles or more from a gin now roll merrily in with their cotton on motor trucks, while the owners of small patches pack the seed cotton into racks on trailers, which then are hitched behind the family auto and the cotton taken speedily to the market. A cargo of lint cotton may be worth as much as \$700, and so the percentage of transportation cost is nominal. Especial value is put by the progressive farmers upon the amount of time they save by the use of motors. At one time it was considered a full day's task for the average farmer to go to town and back, either with a load of products or on a business trip. Now hardly a farmer in the valley is more than one hour's distance from a railway station or market town.

The tractor also is displacing the horse very generally within the Salt River Valley. Even the smaller farmers are using tractor power, it being more economical to contract for tractor plowing than to maintain horses for occasional use.

The National Screw Thread commission has been formed to place before Congress laws which will standardize screw threads, and thus simplify the feature of automotive mechanics. Tractor makers and users are interested in the proposed legislation to ban screws, nuts and bolts the threads of which are of unusual dimensions.

It is better to grind, not re-bore, the tractor cylinders when they become scored. This can best be done at the factory or city machine shop which makes a specialty of the work. Cylinders should be carefully realigned when replaced. Regrind all cylinders at once.

**Parts—20 Pages**

**RAFT SHEET-13 RAFT**

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# DEFINITE

## Press Will Back President.

General Palmer  
ring Legal Force to  
Halt Tie-up.

*Food and Fuel Administration's Law.*

THE SEARS HENNING.  
CLAYTON DISPATCH.  
INGTON, Oct. 26.

President Wilson  
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programme at the two Cabinet meetings yesterday includes: discussion of union officialisation of miners for war-time food and possibly for coal; and vital operations in the Vermont. Regular Army and the mine fields to protect and protect miners to strike.

ment commander, if not all, of the consequences of the strike. General proportion of interference with production and industry of sale.



There is a great wealth of technical knowledge about alkali that is more or less confined to the average farmer. The confusion is due no doubt in a large measure to placing more emphasis on the drought and lack of moisture, the physical drought acts together with the physiological and when the physiological takes care to mature than others but some white fall and considerable alkali. Some date the warm crop where there is little rain and has the ground well mulched before most plentiful and the evaporation is lowest early spring months when the moisture is heavy in a crop that makes considerable rainfall, and it is the medium heavy and in mind that the sooner the crop covers the soil the better. In comparing the relative value of early and late planting it should be kept in mind that the amount of water so over into soil. In comparing the relative value of early and late planting it should be kept in mind that the amount of water so over into soil. In comparing the relative value of early and late planting it should be kept in mind that the amount of water so over into soil.

# TAKING ADVANTAGE OF KNOWN FACTS ABOUT ALKALI SOILS.

BY J. J. CONCORAN.

## TRACTORS EFFICIENT FOR ORCHARD WORK.

Orchardists of this section of the country have, tried out both tractors and horse-drawn machines, as a rule, have found that the best way to secure thorough cultivation so essential to production of high-quality fruit is to use the tractor and the disc harrow, the tool being covered with a shield of sheet metal to protect overhanging branches.



Yucaipa Apple Orchard, Showing Concrete Flume System of Irrigation.



An Orchard with Furrows All Made and Ready for Starting the Water.

LONG years ago a roving band of Indians happened on a valley nestled in the foothills of the eastern San Bernardino slopes. It was so peaceful and green that they named it Yucaipa, "the evergreen valley." It is the Yucaipa Valley of today, the apple country of Southern California, where the same soil and plentiful water that made the valley the ever green one to the Indians produces the richest red apples grown in California.

The valley passed into the hands of the rich Sepulveda family over half a century ago. It was later owned by the Dunlaps, being then a great grain and grazing country. About ten years ago it was purchased by a

the red apples, but Yucaipa is not one of them, for it is noted particularly for the "red" of the fruit that is grown there.

About 600 acres of the valley are planted to peaches and there will be a larger acreage soon, for a new tract is being put on the market that will be given over to peaches, pears and walnuts. J. Seeley, one of the well known growers, is said to have taken \$2300 worth of peaches off a ten-acre orchard just three years old this year.

There are about 200 acres of pears and in the neighborhood of 200 acres of cherries in the valley. Walnuts are now being planted in large quantities and also Santa Rosa plums.

The apple crop this year will run about

of apple sauce for the trade and if it is found profitable, none of the crop will ever be wasted.

The soil of the Yucaipa Valley is a heavy black loam of decomposed granite. It does not bake, is easily worked for irrigation and most of the growers have raised profitable crops between the rows of trees while their apples were coming into bearing. The altitude is just right to produce the snappy flavor in the fruit.

The irrigation system is complete. There are several pumping plants. The valley has seventy miles of steel pressure pipe and fifty miles of concrete flumes for irrigating the orchards.

The apple crop that is being handled this year is valued at more than \$500,000 and is the largest in history. It will be double

spector, J. B. Hundley watches carefully all the trees and has the growers spray at the right time. The trees that are brought in to the valley for planting undergo a rigid inspection so that only the healthiest, best stock has been planted there.

### PHOSPHATES FOR POTATOES.

Results of a year's experiments in Scotland with various phosphates found in superphosphate, basic slag, bone meal, dissolved bone, ground mineral phosphate, guano, etc., with potatoes, show the importance of the availability factor for increase in production. The phosphates were applied in quantities furnishing equal amounts of phosphoric acid in connection with a basic fertilizer supplying potash in the form of the sulphate (250 pounds per



Ten-months-old Yucaipa Apple Trees.



A Well-loaded Tree at Picking Time.



Picking Apples in a Four-year-old Orchard.

syndicate that put water on the land, planted apples, peaches and pears and sold it out in five, ten and fifteen-acre lots.

It has a distinct appeal to those who know and like the growing of apples and other deciduous fruits. There are over 6000 acres of the 15,000 in the valley now planted, with over 5000 acres of the total in apples. It is now one of the greatest apple producing sections on the Pacific Coast. The 5000 acres, only half of it now in bearing, has this year produced about 300,000 boxes of Delicious, Rome Beauty, Winesap, King David, Jonathan, Arkansas Black and other varieties of apples. There are sections where the color can not be brought out in

300,000 boxes, of which 150,000 boxes will be choice packed fruit. The remainder of the crop is being sold loose in boxes and shipped by trucks to various cities of the South. The picking and packing of the fruit is being done by the Apple Association, a mutual organization owning its own packing plant, cannery and evaporating plant. The association keeps gangs of pickers in the field, men who are taught how to handle the fruit without bruising it. The packers are experts and a high standard is required in the apple pack. The packing-house cost \$20,000 and is equipped with two graders so that 5000 boxes a day can be handled there.

There is no canning or drying of the fruit this year for the second grade apples can be sold for such a price that it would not pay to put the apples up. Some of the windfalls are being experimented with in the making

that in three years.

The motor truck is rapidly opening vast possibilities for the distribution of the fruit almost as soon as it is picked. Great trains of trucks loaded with several hundred boxes of fruit each, go out of the valley over concrete roads every day during the season, taking the fruit to Redlands and Los Angeles. In Los Angeles the fruit is sold by the commission houses who bought it and is reshipped by trucks to all cities of Southern California. The valley is just nine miles from Redlands and there is a paved road to the heart of the apple district. From Redlands there is a paved road to Los Angeles.

One real reason for the fine condition of the fruit this year (there being so few culls that no attempt will be made to can or dry them) is that the valley has its own in-

acre) and nitrogen in the form of sulphate of ammonia (250 pounds per acre.) Yields were directly in proportion to the solubility of the phosphates, the greatest yield obtained coming from superphosphate, next basic slag, then dissolved bone, and last mineral phosphates.

### TRUCK SALES MOUNT.

Sales of motor trucks in communities west of the Mississippi have broken all records this year, due principally to the fact that the truck is finding extensive use on the farm. The smaller trucks are now very popular in the rural districts, where formerly it was considered that only the heavy trucks could endure in agriculture. Many groups of farmers have combined in the purchase of a truck for hauling purposes.



Packing-house and Cannery of Yucaipa Apple Association.



Where the "U-Ki-Pa" Red Apples are Packed.

county Committee (the town, women will not. A Russian officer who unique last evening our troops advanced along as far as Tzuma oncow railway, thirty act of Petrograd.) The ked our positions at to and at Kaporokor but were repulsed with ties. The Bolsheviks, relieved reinforcements changed and Kavelina

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local unions, but I have  
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MONDAY MORNING,

WILL PI

JOINDEXTER

IS IN RING.

Candidacy in 1920  
is Announced.

Form States Firm Policy  
in Mexico.

on Deportation of  
Reds and Defeat of  
Union Terrorism.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—On a

ment of war on Socialism and

action, declaring "there can be

no compromise with anarchy," Sen-

ator of Washington an-

his candidacy today for the

nomination for President.

very necessary agency of the

ment should be used to give

protection to the lives and

rights of American citizens in

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are assumed as to that country,

and of our proximity and as in-

and to the Monroe doctrine,

it is at once performed," says

the senator's announcement.

"The

ing and withdrawing, without

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forces to Vera Cruz and other

of Mexico also, as at Arch-

and other portions of the

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and of national areas

should be without the possibility

benefit whatever.

WAR ON SLACKERS.

Slackers who renounced

their papers of naturalization

to escape military service

are denied citizenship in the

and should be deported with-

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from which they came to

States, in order that the

they may be

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ANYBODY who has in mind the events of the past few weeks in which the great forest fires threatened to wipe out the whole watersheds of the San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers and did destroy a large part of them, cannot but be impressed with the fact that the flood control situation has been radically changed within that time. What was a comprehensive and satisfactory programme for flood control work a few weeks ago does not begin to cover the situation today. Hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable watershed has been absolutely denuded of all growth and now lies a seared and scorched ruin. No time should be lost in facing the problem, for it constitutes the most serious menace today facing Los Angeles county inhabitants.

If the winter of 1919 proves a wet one, such as have occurred many times in the past and which we are apparently about due for again, no one can foresee what terrible floods and washouts may occur. There are records of a rainfall of thirty-five inches in Los Angeles; if this amount should fall this coming winter there is hardly a doubt but that enormous damage would occur from uncontrollable floods. And with even a normal year's rainfall, the lack of cover on the denuded watershed is almost certain to cause unaccustomed high water and inundation, not to mention the apprehension and uneasiness under which the residents of lands lying adjacent to flood plain lands will suffer.

And the problem of flood control does not affect merely one portion or even a small part of the county. It is county-wide and even greater in its scope. A very large part of the lands lying between the Sierra Madre range and the sea are within the influence of possible floods. To be sure, certain canyons, notably the San Dimas and others, were practically saved intact from the fires, nevertheless, the greater part of the lower lying lands are apt to be inundated in case of serious floods. This makes it all the more important for the entire county to work together in the closest harmony on a comprehensive programme for flood control.

Fortunately, the danger from runoff from the denuded watershed area is not nearly so great the first season following a fire as it is the second and third years. The soil is still soft and open from the protection afforded it and presents a much greater absorptive surface than it does later on when it has been burned out and baked hard by the summer sun. Then too, most of the root systems of the burned brush are still intact and will serve to prevent washing during the coming winter, whereas by next year and the year after most of these will have decayed and lost their usefulness. The time, therefore, to make plans for the future and to start work is the present, and the sooner the better.

#### CHICK DAMS IN CANYONS.

The problem resolves itself into at least two phases. Flood control by means of check dams in the canyons and stream channel confinement farther down, and reforesting the denuded watershed area in the mountains.

It is as logical to attack the former by expenditure of labor toward the mouth of the streams originating in our mountain ranges as to start cutting a big oak down by pruning off the smaller twigs. The place where the greatest amount of effort should be expended is away up the canyons where the watershed delivers surplus waters into the stream channels. Every canyon recently denuded of its watershed cover should immediately be literally barricaded with check-dams and the like to hold back flood waters, and to slow down its rate of flow. To be sure, a certain amount of such work farther down the stream bed is necessary and desirable as is also a certain amount of stream channel confinement work; nevertheless, it is readily apparent that most of the immediate flood control work should be done in the canyons at the base of the mountains. A comprehensive survey of the needs of this sort should be put under way at once. Funds should then be rendered immediately available for prosecution of this work. The most wholehearted co-operation possible may be expected from the farmers of the county in seeing this work through. Indeed, the writer has heard it said quite frequently during the past week or ten days, "If they will show us where to do this work and furnish the materials we will see it through."

#### RESTORE THE FORESTS.

When it comes to the problem of reforestation the problem is equally urgent. As much of this work as possible should be undertaken this season in order to take advantage of this winter's rainfall.

Artificial reforestation, i. e., by planting the trees in nurseries and in turn setting them out on the burned-over area will be, to say the least, extremely expensive and necessarily slow. It takes several years to get the trees large enough to transplant and



This is What Happened to One Los Angeles County Ranch a Few Years Ago.



And Here is the Wreck of Another Ranch After the 1914 Floods Had Subsided.



Trees That it Has Taken Years to Grow are Uprooted in a Few Hours by Flood Waters.



And This is What Floods do to the Country Highways.

then comes the tremendous expense of setting out. The writer is informed, however, that the department of the County Forester has on hand at the present time a very large supply of forest trees all ready to set. If such is the case, and they are of suitable varieties, it would seem nothing short of gross negligence not to plant them as soon as possible.

If artificial reforestation is to be done, one of the questions will undoubtedly be as to suitable varieties. No chance should be taken here. It is to be presumed that the natural flora will be used as much as possible and that no trees will be planted of varieties not certain of success. In the past a number of large reforestation projects have lost valuable time through mistakes in selection of varieties.

Natural reforestation may possibly be out of the question, due to the destruction of all sources of seed. The growth of the natural flora might be stimulated, however, by the scattering of seed from areas not burned over and scattering such seed over the denuded areas. This ought not to prove such an enormous undertaking as artificial reforestation and could undoubtedly be done much more rapidly. The suggestion has even been offered to scatter the seed by airplane. Reforestation by natural means, the seed being supplied and scattered by man, is at least a possibility worthy of serious consideration.

#### USE OF COVER CROPS.

The use of cover crops to prevent washing has been suggested and no doubt should be tried, at least on certain areas. Probably one of the best plants for this purpose is sweet clover, *Melilotus alba*, used so commonly on poor lands in the East for pasture and hay. This plant is extremely hardy and resistant to adverse conditions. It does fairly well under conditions of drought and has an enormous root development which should serve to prevent washing. In addition, it is a distinct soil builder being a member of the legume family. This plant has been tried out already in many parts of the State and does well, being now to be found as a rank growing weed in many of the barren washes.

The Los Angeles County Farm Bureau, representing more than 1600 farmers of all kinds and the largest single farmer's organization in the county, is very much interested in the flood control and reforestation problem, being at work at the present time on a constructive programme for its solution.

#### COACHELLA'S FRESH DATE INDUSTRY.

BY WILLIAM B. PARKER.

The date industry is new in California, but the fresh date and particularly the fresh seedling date is a delicious novelty that has only within the past few years been offered to the public.

Some dates are grown on palms which were imported from Africa or Arabia and some on palms that have come from seeds that the imported palms have produced. The imported palms and their offshoots (miniature palms which come like corn suckers and are used for propagating) bear fruit true to type, while the seedlings like seedlings of other fruit trees vary in size, flavor, texture and general quality from the parent palm. Many of the seedlings are very fine, while some are of little value and have to be dug up.

Some of the imported varieties and many of the seedlings are inclined to be soft, syrupy and therefore quite perishable. They are marketed in strawberry baskets, with wax paper lining and a label which acts as a cover and is marked "For Immediate Use." Many of these dates are particularly delicious and are commanding big prices on the market. It should be remembered, however, that they are fresh fruit and that they should be used immediately as strawberries are used. The dates packed in cardboard boxes, the Deglet Noor, Tassoo, Saidi, etc., semi-dry seedlings, will keep for some time, but the fresh juicy date should be eaten soon after it is purchased.

The Coachella Valley Date Growers' Association is standardizing the fresh date according to quality and marking the retail price on each package. The association is putting out more and better fruit than ever before and it appears as if the date industry of that valley would soon become one of the important fruit industries of California.

#### ARIZONA'S CROPS.

Arizona crop conditions this year are reported well above the average. It is expected that the products will have a value of \$47,000,000, or \$5,000,000 above last year. The greatest single item is said to be the cotton of the Salt River Valley, commonly valued at over \$12,000,000.



**WEDNESDAY'S NEWS.**

**WY.** Clear. Wind at 8. Barometer: 30.1. Thermometer: 65. Forecast: High, 68 deg.; low, 48 deg. Windy and clear. Forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Monday fair and clear; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, fair to clear. For complete weather data see last page of this issue.

**CITY.** Wilson Company is expected to expend \$4,500,000 to develop hydroelectric power to develop a boundland's growing dynamite, including representative of Vanderlip, took over the business in California and will carry on much of the business.

The company attended the race at the final day at the Live-oaks and Oakland were the two attractive women there. They are suspected thieves of jewelry stealing.

Some retailers forced to take bowls of table and the practice of doing business.

The government took steps to pay the price to be paid for the use of the Pacific.

**NEW CALIFORNIA.** Long has been the biggest building in Santa Monica Beach. The new building is a 10-story building. The new building is a 10-story building. The new building is a 10-story building.

**FOREIGN.** America's crack

**KEY.** Clear. Wind at 6  
 southwest; velocity, 7 miles.  
 at 10 deg. Highest, 63 miles.  
 at 10 deg. Forecast for Los  
 Angeles: Monday fair  
 and windy; Tuesday fair  
 and windy. For com-  
 plete weather data see last page of  
 this issue.

**CITY.** Wilson  
 Company  
 is expend \$2,500,000 to de-  
 velop hydroelectric power to  
 a boundland's growing dis-  
 tribution, including repre-  
 sentatives of Vanderlip, took over  
 interests in California and  
 and will carry on much  
 business.

Gorman attended the race  
 at yesterday's parade which  
 the final day at the Live-  
 stock show.

Charges of jewelry stealing  
 against two and Oakland were  
 dropped today for attractive women  
 who were charged with  
 solicitation which caused  
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Government took steps to  
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**SEEN CALIFORNIA.** Long  
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**CLONE.** America's crack  
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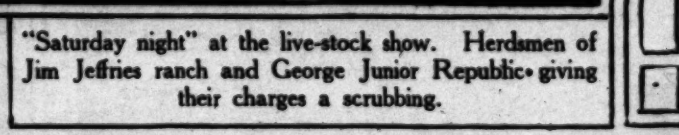
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## A black and white photograph of a man in a suit and hat standing next to a dark horse in a stable. The man is holding the horse's bridle. The horse is dark-colored with a white blaze on its face. The background shows a stable interior with a wooden fence.

Pegasus, record-holding double-gaited horse, and J. J. Ryan of San Francisco, his owner. This animal has a 2:07 $\frac{3}{4}$  pacing record and a 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$  trotting record.



A black and white photograph of a man standing next to a horse. The man is wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved shirt and dark trousers. He is standing to the left of the horse, facing the camera. The horse is dark-colored, possibly black or dark brown, and has a saddle on its back. It is also facing the camera. They are standing in front of a textured, light-colored wall. The photograph is framed by a thick black border.

A black and white photograph showing a man and a woman standing between two large oxen. The man is on the left, wearing a hat and a light-colored shirt, with his hand on the back of the ox next to him. The woman is on the right, also wearing a hat and a light-colored shirt, with her hand on the back of the ox next to her. The oxen are dark-colored and have large horns. They are standing in front of a building with a corrugated metal roof. The photograph is framed by a thick black border.

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